Nippon Will Be the Cradle Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon's Unity Means The Victory of Asia

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In News Spotlight

'TRUTH WILL OUT'

Roosevelt and Churchill Reveal Greedy War Aim Of World Hegemony as Sugar-Coated Propaganda Fails to Convince People or Win Over Neutrals

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, April 18.—Employing "defense of Democracy" and "protection of freedom" as the war objectives at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States took every opportunity in propagandizing these slogans internally and externally. However, these abstract, inane war objectives failed either to enhance the morale of the American people or to draw neutral Powers into its own camp.

With the development of the war situation, the setbacks the Anglo-American camp suffered in East Asia and Europe as well became an undeniable fact. Here President Franklin Roosevelt felt the keen necessity of changing what had represented the war objective so far. He called the present war "war for survival," thereby intending to give the nation the impression that the existence of the United States was seriously at stake. Besides, he adopted a new slogan "we should win in the war to avert the misery of defeat." But in this, in spite of his efforts to encourage the nation and win neutral countries to his camp, Roosevelt gave out negative slogans, "crisis of America," and "to evade defeat," a contradictory act.

Since the holding of the Casablanca parley in January this year, the true war objectives of the United States have been gradually brought to light. In this sense, the same parley has proved to be an epochal one. To speak more concretely, the United States, throwing away the modified slogans employed so far, has begun openly to speak of the ambition of "world hegemony."

Now the United States Government has begun to explain to the nation that the American people should put up with difficulties in a protracted war and enhance their morale in order solely to realize this ambition of world hegemony. Meanwhile Washington is also intimidating neutral countries, saying that if they will not join the anti-Axis camp immediately, serious misfortune will befall them in the future when the Anglo-American camp has attained the control of the world.

Roosevelt's Boastful Words

In this connection, Roosevelt bluffed declaring: "Our resolution is to fight on until the days come when the anti-Axis forces march through the streets of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo. Our claim in a negotiation with the Axis countries is nothing but unconditional surrender."

In the course of his speech delivered on the post-war problems some time ago, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared:

"An European Council and Asiatic Council will be set up, and to make effective the function of these Councils, a Supreme Court will be established. By this means, disputes among countries will be settled. A powerful army should be organized to enforce the matters decided upon in the Councils, thereby banning preparations for any aggression and a future war. These Councils will be formed by America, Britain, Soviet Russia and the minor countries."

Thus, the two Democratic leaders disclosed that discussions on the post-war problems now in full swing in the United States and Britain were for the purpose of realizing their ambition of control of the world and not for the purpose of creating permanent world peace as being advocated by them.

America's ambition of world hegemony had already arisen in August, 1941, when Roosevelt had the mid-ocean talk with Churchill on the Atlantic and made up his mind to participate in the present war.

To Control World

The Atlantic Charter, which was drafted as a result of this mid-ocean talk and which may be termed the guardian angel for the Anglo-American world policy, comprises eight items. The same agreement is modified with freedom, Democracy and other self-defending words until its seventh item. Judging from these items, the United States and Britain appear to be wishing for the peace of the world. In the last item, how-

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Press Comments

Tuesday, April 20

ASAHI—New Exchange System; Problem of Fourth Term

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Anglo-U.S. Currency Dispute

New Exchange System

ASAHI—At all time and in all countries, monetary institutions are regarded as the most conservative of institutions. Even in cases where they are well aware that certain reforms would be wise, they are so ruled by custom and usage that they are loath to make the necessary changes. But confronted by the relentless realities of war, even the great tradition of monetary institutions have been compelled to give way to the new economic order.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair, especially since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, the monetary structure of our country has made phenomenal strides. Yet there has been an opinion that it has not yet gone far enough. Perhaps such a criticism is too exacting, for even if the changes that have taken place may have been slower in this field than in other fields of economy, the good intentions and earnestness of financiers ought to be rated quite highly.

The creation of the domestic exchange pool settlement system announced Monday is quite a technical affair, aimed directly at the simplification of banking routine and easing of short-handedness but its significance, of course, does not lie merely in that. The ties between the Bank of Japan and the various private monetary institutions are by its means to be drawn closer and the totalitarian spirit shown in the new system is likely to make the strength of the monetary structure felt in the large-scale enterprise adjustments and distribution of Government funds that are expected hereafter.

The phrase: "one body for same line of business" has frequently been used but it is not necessarily unquestionable to what extent it has actually been enforced. At the plenary session of the Monetary Control Association Monday, Toyotaro Yuki, president of the Association, and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya took turns emphasizing the public character and unitary organization of financial institutions, which is a sign that further efforts are required in that direction. We hope that such efforts will hereafter take concrete shape.

The system for domestic exchange is notable in the sense that the reorganization of the financing structure which had hitherto been mainly peripheral has advanced to the core. But it seems that there is room for other improvements besides, such as, to take a familiar example, that it takes five to ten minutes for depositors or drawers at banks to transact business over the counter while their passbooks go from one responsible clerk to another. In America or Britain one man takes charge at the wicket, so that it takes less than a minute for money to be deposited or drawn. This shows the sheer waste of time and energy for a simple transaction.

Monetary reorganization need not necessarily be projected on a large scale or extend to fundamental things. It can be done with salutary effects also in quite familiar day-to-day matters.

Problem of Fourth Term

ASAHI—The next presidential election in the United States will take place in November next year. There is talk that as it will take place in the midst of war, President Roosevelt will stand candidate for a fourth term and sentiment in opposition is steadily mounting in America. Ever since the time of George Washington the Presidents of the United States have declined to sit in the White House more than twice and the American people are also averse to having the same man for President for more than eight years. Thus, when Roosevelt stood candidate for the third term on the pretext of emergency times, there was much public opposition on the score of precedent.

But these are times of major changes for the United States, when all its traditions and customs are being smashed right and left. It is also presuming to make a new start as a world-nation. Thus, it is quite doubtful whether the American peo-

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HITLER'S 54TH BIRTHDAY FETED BY ENTIRE REICH; PROCLAMATION IS ISSUED

German People Urged To Greater War Efforts By Marshal Goering

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, April 20.—Reichsmarshal Herman Goering, today, on the felicitous occasion of the 54th birthday of the Fuehrer, issued a proclamation calling upon the entire German nation to show their deep and unalterable devotion to their leader by unselfish work and concentrated effort in the cause of freedom for their fatherland and the security of existence for the people and the Reich. The proclamation follows:

"German People! The entire nation, today, expresses its heartfelt felicitations to our Fuehrer, imploring the Almighty to bless and protect him and his work in these serious times of war. May Providence grant our Fuehrer continued strength and health during the coming year.

"His unbending strength again manifested itself during the past winter months as with mass attacks of extreme intensity the Soviets attempted to over-run the German front and to open a gateway to the Reich. The indomitable spirit and will of our Fuehrer, however, again inspired the heroic German forces to daring victorious counter-attacks.

"History does not judge greatness of a man by easily-gained successes. He only gains greatest immortal fame who remains steadfast in the hour of greatest danger, unbending and defying all enemy forces. In the present gigantic struggle against a thousandfold resistance, our Fuehrer's time is devoted to guarding our nation and to saving the culture of the Occident. For decades, his life has been one of service to the people and the Reich. We have never felt that more strongly than in these years of struggle. Allowing himself no rest, he carries on his shoulder an almost superhuman burden of work.

"His unpretentious soldierly attitude and unsparing sense of duty, prepared for every sacrifice, are an inspiring example for all of us. We emulate him more than ever today for our very existence is at stake. It is either victory or destruction.

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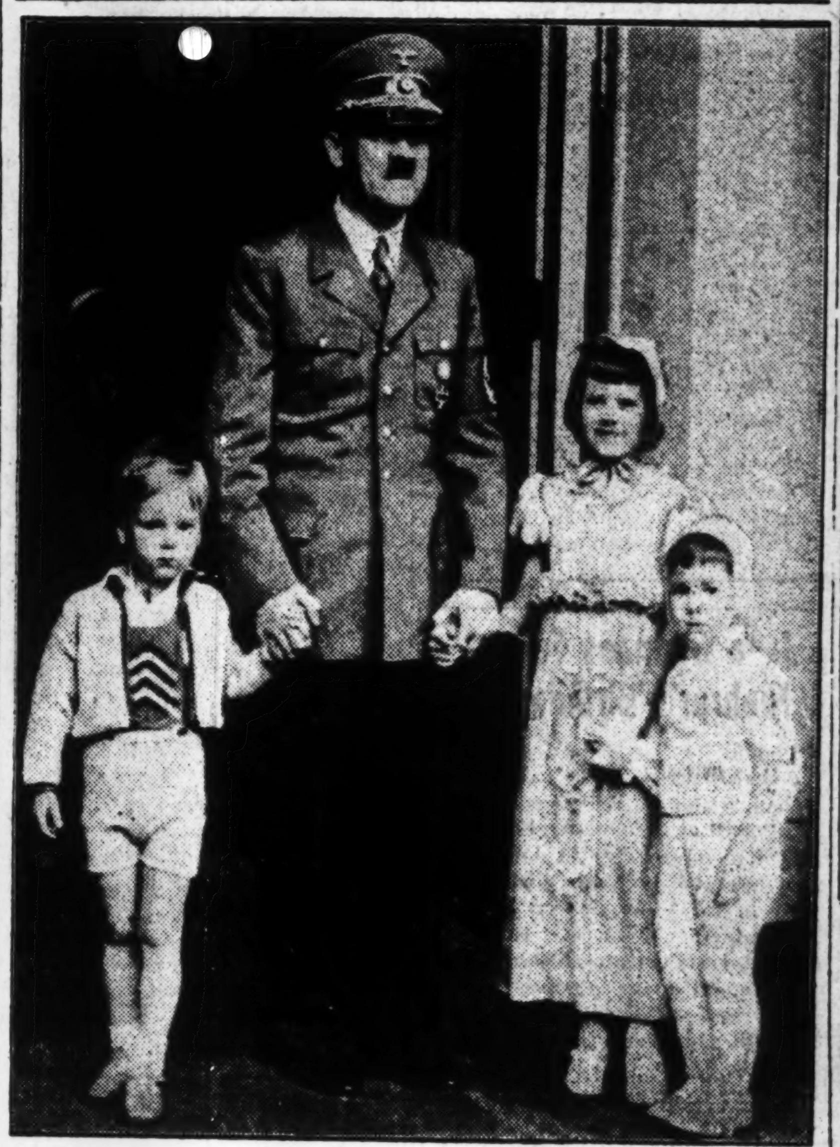
Giant Clash Due In S. W. Pacific

Mainichi

BUENOS AIRES, April 18.—Japanese and American forces in the Southern Pacific are now preparing for a coming decisive battle, declared William Winster, commentator of the San Francisco broadcasting station, today, in his talk on the war situation in the Southwestern Pacific. "Both Japanese and American forces in the Southern Pacific are now preparing for the next stage of war, and have greatly increased their strength," he said. "Both sides are endeavoring to gain supremacy in the air. The outstanding weakness of anti-Axis air forces is insufficient aid to Australia. The coming stage of the Southern Pacific battle will be the greatest and most important operation in the war, and the both sides are now preparing for it."

54 Years Young



Reichsfuehrer Hitler, today, determinedly greets his 54th birthday amidst a world-wide upheaval of unprecedented magnitude. Linked by inseparable bonds of amity and common war effort with Japan, Italy and other nations of the Axis, however, his faith in victory remains high as the entire German nation voices its unswerving devotion to him and his cause. Shown above is the Fuehrer receiving the birthday greetings of tiny visitors.

SOVIET DEFENSE PIERCED IN BIG KUBAN OFFENSIVE; AIR ACTIONS INTENSIFIED

7 Attacks Unleashed By Reich Yesterday—Soviet Cities Bombed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 19.—A wedge was driven into Soviet positions around the mouth of the Kuban River by a strong German force during a general offensive launched early this morning. Frantic resistance was put up by the Soviet defenders who were subjected to severe German attacks, which were carried out seven times. The Soviet defenders suffered heavy losses.

The Soviets are extremely worried over the unfavorable developments in this sector as they regard the mouth of the Kuban as one of the foremost footings for the coming German summer offensive. They even fear that the Soviet encirclement line may collapse, with the reinforcement of fresh, large German troops coming through the Kerch Peninsula.

In a futile attempt to check the German offensive in the Kuban area, Soviet forces south of Novorossisk launched a counter-offensive but were forced to retreat after having suffered severe damages.

In the meantime, the activities of the Luftwaffe throughout the Eastern Front have been further intensified, presenting a picture similar to that witnessed immediately before the start of the summer offensive last year.

In this connection, the Izvestia today reported that the German forces are planning to disintegrate the fighting strength of the Red Army by carrying out bombing raids on such strategic centers as Kursk, Krasnodar and Rostov.

Planes Are Active

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

KUIBISHEV, April 18.—With the war situation on the Eastern Front having entered into a state of inactivity since the end of March, both the German and Soviet air forces have launched active aerial offensives behind the front lines so as to obstruct the concentration of war

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Enemy Vessel Sunk In Brazilian Harbor

Domei

ROME, April 19.—Completely taking the enemy by surprise, a large-sized Axis auxiliary warship stealthily entered the port of Fortaleza in Brazil and after a daring attack, sank one enemy merchantship anchored in the harbor, according to a report dispatched by the Buenos Aires correspondent of the Italian newspaper, Corriere della Sera. After her spectacular raid, the Axis warship successfully made her escape although it is reported that the Brazilian navy with the cooperation of the American air force immediately started an exhaustive search.

TSAI STRESSES ASIA REBIRTH

Newly Named Chinese Envoy to Japan to Push War Efforts

Mainichi

SHANGHAI, April 19.—"To enlighten the Chinese people more thoroughly about Japan's firm determination in the current war and its friendly attitude toward China is the keynote to the promotion of the relations between Japan and China," declared Tsai Pei, newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, who will shortly leave here for Tokyo, in his interview held here yesterday. Ambassador Tsai is succeeding his predecessor, Dr. Hsu-liang.

Queried as to his opinion regarding the readjustment of the Sino-Japanese relationship, Ambassdaor Tsai stated:

"The gravest problem for both Japan and China at the present moment is the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. China is no less firmly determined to attain this objective than Japan, for victory in this war means a guarantee of true independence and security of China.

Cooperating With Japan

"Therefore, the Chinese people are doing their best in cooperating with Japan. I intend to have the will of our people amply appreciated by the Japanese people and also to enlighten the Chinese people more thoroughly concerning Japan's iron will and its unstinting aid to our country, thereby to accelerate the interflow of sentiment between the two nations."

His interview in question and answer form follows:

Q. "What is Your Excellency's concrete views regarding the respective spheres of the Sino-Japanese relations?"

A. "In my opinion, most of the political problems pending between the two countries have already been solved, thanks to Japan's ardent will and its support to our country. Having been freed from the shack-

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America Decides to Withhold Details of Air Raid on Japan

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 19.—Contrary to the previous announcement issued on April 15 by Elmer Davis, chief of the Office of War Information, that the United States Government upon the first anniversary of the air raid on Tokyo would make public a detailed account of last year's air raid on Japan, the Government late Sunday night issued just a brief announcement that the airplanes which bombed Tokyo took off from aircraft carriers, according to a Washington report received here.

The Government authorities refrained from revealing the details of the air raid because of strong opposition from the War Department that such a step would greatly hinder future strategy, the Washington report revealed.

Meanwhile, Major-General James Doolittle speaking in Albany yesterday disclosed that Mitchell bombers had participated in the Tokyo bombings.

TUNISIA AWAITS DECISIVE CLASH

Both Air Forces Busy In Smashing Supply Lines—War in Lull

Domei

LISBON, April 19.—The war situation on the Tunisian Front remains in a state of lull at present but signs of a coming decisive battle are already in evidence, according to field dispatches.

Anti-Axis air forces are now concentrating on severing Axis commissary lines. Enemy aircraft yesterday carried out bombing raids on Sicily and Sardinia islands and also on Spezzia, east of Genoa.

Meanwhile, the Axis air arms achieved good results in their attacks against anti-Axis supply routes. It is reported that a German fighter-bomber formation attacked Algiers yesterday, causing fires to break out at several places in the city. In aerial combats staged yesterday in the Mediterranean and Tunisia, Axis air units shot down a total of 13 anti-Axis aircraft including seven four-engined bombers.

Enemy Losses Heavy

Domei

BERLIN, April 19.—German fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries destroyed 119 anti-Axis warplanes on April 15 and 16 in the German territory and in the occupied areas in West Europe, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

Having suffered serious damages, the communique said that the anti-Axis forces in action on the Tunisian Front are now striving to reorganize their troops. These losses are admitted by the enemy as ascribable to the crafty maneuvering

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WILSON COLDLY RECEIVED BY TURKISH FOREIGN CHIEF

British Commander in West Asia Not Popular

Mainichi

BERLIN, April 18.—Since his visit to Ankara, General Sir Henry M. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in West Asia, has been giving special attention to the present conditions prevailing in Turkey.

General Wilson conferred with the Turkish Defense Minister General Ali Riza Artunk, Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu, and Chief of the Turkish General Staff Field-Marshal Fevzi Cakmak but it seems that he was not particularly welcomed by Foreign Minister Menemencioglu. General Wilson is expected to leave Ankara tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the British and American authorities are spreading a rumor that Turkey is planning to give up her neutrality policy in conformity with the wish of the anti-Axis countries. However, the Ulus, an Ankara newspaper, published an editorial to the effect that the foreign policy of Turkey has not changed and is insisting upon the country's neutrality.

As the British and American camp is desperately bringing final pressure on Turkey to clarify her decision, observers believe that it will be wrong to think there is no danger of Turkey giving up her neutrality.

Relief Slim in Mexico As Market Prices Soar

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 19.—Despite various measures adopted by the Mexican Government to suppress the advance of commodity prices, the general public is becoming discontented with the rising prices which have already doubled the index for 1939. This rapid rise in prices is attributed to the shortage of foodstuffs and unfair distribution.

The entire railway transportation capacity is now devoted to the shipment of iron ore to the United States and there is no room to transport agricultural products. Furthermore due to activity of Axis submarines, coastwise shipping has been greatly restricted.

Meanwhile as wages are pegged, the people are in utter difficulty and their discontentment against the Government is continually rising.

Lease-Lend Activities Revealed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 19.—Edward R. Stettinius Jr., of the United States Lease-Lend Planning Board announced today that 2,400 tons of phosphate ore and fertilizers were recently exported from North Africa to England, and also that manganese ore was shipped from North Africa to the United States.

Stettinius further announced that in the past four months the United States shipped 126,000 tons of foodstuff to North Africa, and also that England sent 360,000 tons of coal.

U.S. Boosts Budget

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 19.—President Franklin Roosevelt submitted to Congress today a supplementary budget bill for 1943-1944 totalling $2,514,538,000 for the Wartime Marine Board to construct merchant ships.

Nippon Traders in Saigon Hold Roundtable Parley

Domei

SAIGON, April 19.—The Japanese Ambassadorial Office today held a roundtable conference of pioneer Japanese traders at the Japanese Club here from 7 p.m. today.

Among those invited to the conference were Takematsu Murakami of the Tainan Trading Company who has lived in Saigon for 45 years undergoing the hardships which every pioneer resident generally is bound to meet, and others including Mitsuhiro Matsushita of the same company, who has been a resident for the past 40 years.

Representing the Ambassadorial Office were Minister Shigenori Tashiro and other staff members.

Those attending the conference related cases of sufferings they had experienced in their adopted country, especially in the southern part of French Indo-China. These discussions will serve as examples to the recent Japanese residents here.

CHIANG'S TROOPS URGED TO JOIN NANKING ARMY

General Pao Wires to Enemy Officers, Men

Domei

NANKING, April 19.—General Pao Wen-yueh, Chief of the General Staff of the Military Council of the National Government of China, today sent a lengthy cable to the officers and men of the Chungking army, exhorting them to awaken to the folly of resisting the National Government and join in the Nanking army in the lofty task of reconstructing China.

In his statement which was addressed "To the Officers and Men of Chungking", General Pao fully explained the sound growth of the National Government of China and the complete loss of the raison d'etre of the Chungking regime in its aimless resistance against the Nanking Government.

Lamenting the futile resistance of Chungking against Japan for the past six years, General Pao urged the officers and men of Chungking to realize the actual conditions in East Asia.

Moreover, the Nanking army emphasized the significance of the collaboration of the National Government with Japan in the War of Greater East Asia.

U.S. Mobilizes Actors

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 19.—In another attempt to replenish its fast-dwindling manpower, the United States Government has decided to mobilize movie actors for work in munitions plants, according to information from Hollywood.

It is reported that as a first step more than 20,000 Hollywood stars and starlets will be ordered to work for four hours daily at the Lockheed Vega Aircraft Company during their off hours.

GERMANY, TURKEY SIGN NEW COMMERCIAL PACT

Goods Valued 120,000,000 Marks Involved

Domei

ISTANBUL April 19.—A new commercial agreement was formally signed yesterday between Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemenciogu and German Ambassador to Turkey Franz von Papen, as the representatives of the two countries who had been negotiating on the matter since March 8 reached perfect understanding.

The new agreement provides for the exchange of goods and the method of payment under the terms of the former commercial treaty. There is no time limit to the new agreement and it is in force until one party proposes its abrogation.

Until the end of May 1944, goods amounting to 120,000,000 Reichsmarks will be exchanged between the two countries. Germany will ship to Turkey industrial products, while Turkey will supply Germany with various raw materials.

Papen Leaves for Berlin

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 19.—German Ambassador Franz von Papen to Turkey left today for Berlin by air in order to confer with the German Government and he is expected to be back at Ankara by the end of the month, according to Ankara reports.

Casey Visits Bagdad

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 19.—British Minister for West Asia of the British War Cabinet, Richard G. Casey of Australia, visited Bagdad and after conferring with Iraqi Premier Nuli Said and the British Ambassador to Iraq Sir Kingham Gornwallis, left for Cairo today, it was announced by the Iraqi Government, according to Bagdad reports.

Indian Adviser Attacks Talks by Amery, Wood

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 19.—Refuting the declaration made by Leopold S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India and Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that India is dependent on Britain in respect to its national defense, Sir Attual Chatterjee, adviser to the Ministry for India, in his letter contributed to the Times, London, declared that Britain should estimate more highly the role India is playing, it is reported from London.

Pointing out that in the year 1942, India defrayed £180,000,000 for its national defense, Sir Attul declared that the sum is exceedingly great when compared with India's pre-war expenditure for national defense which totaled only £1,000,000.

"India is no less ardently desirous of victory in the war than any other British dominion," he said, "and the part India is now playing should be appreciated more highly by Britain."

Envoy Hidaka Arrives in Sofia

Domei

SOFIA, April 18.—Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Ambassador to Italy, arrived here this morning from Istanbul en route to his new post in the Italian capital.

Bulgaria, Finland Sign Pact

Domei

SOFIA, April 19.—A new commercial agreement was signed today between Bulgaria and Finland, the Bulgarian Government announced. The economic representatives of the two countries had been negotiating at Sofia for the conclusion of the new pact.

FINANCE SETUP IN JAPAN SOUND

Kaya Addresses Bank Control Association At General Meeting

The Banking Control Association held its first ordinary general meeting at the Bankers' Club in Marunouchi at 10:10 a.m. yesterday. The Association was organized in May last year for the purpose of unifying banking activities in the country in order to effect the smooth functioning of banking organs in wartime.

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan and concurrently President of the Banking Control Association and high officials of the Finance Ministry as well as other financial authorities were present.

At the outset of the meeting, President Yuki gave a report on activities of the Banking Control Association.

Then Finance Minister Kaya expressed his determination for the satisfactory functioning of the nation's financial policy in wartime.

Kaya's Speech Follows

The gist of his speech follows:

"In order to meet the large expenditure as approved by the 81st session of the Imperial Diet, the Government has increased indirect taxes and also raised tobacco prices. The estimated amount of bonds floated during the year 1943 will reach over ¥21,420,000,000, inclusive of ordinary accounts, special military expenditures and special accounts.

"The people's income for this year is estimated about ¥50,000,000,000. Of this amount about ¥10,000,000,000 in the form of annual revenue and ¥21,000,000,000 in the form of bonds must be preserved as necessary finance funds. On the other hand, at least ¥6,000,000,000 is needed as funds required for increased production. In short, about ¥37,000,000,000 or 75 per cent of the people's income is required as funds to finance the nation in wartime.

Accordingly, the amount to be allotted for the people's living compared with last year must be curtailed to a considerable degree, that is to say, about ¥13,000,000,000 must be allotted for the people's living.

"Under these financial conditions, we must make great efforts for the smooth functioning of the wartime nation. Thereby, besides taxes, the national savings amounting to ¥27,000,000,000 is absolutely necessary for the nation to supply funds for war expenditures as well as for increased production in wartime.

According to the notion which prevailed before the current war, it was feared that successive issues of national bonds would endanger the nation's economic foundation and also that such measures would bring about economic chaos after the war.

"However, at present as we face the great war we can disregard such a notion.

"We need only concentrate on winning the current war.

Bond Consumption Satisfactory

"In the face of satisfactory consumption of large amount of bonds through national savings, our fighting power is also being increased.

"The Greater East Asia Economic Sphere will be established when victory has been achieved by our country. When the Greater East Asia Economic Sphere has been established, our economic power will also become very powerful.

"Under these conditions, the fact that the Government can float a large amount of national bonds is a testimony that our financial power is becoming all the more stronger.

"It is indeed gratifying that there is a growing tendency in the financial world to cooperate with the Government for the adjustment of the banking structure of this country.

"As we already know, the merger of several major banking facilities in the city were carried out.

"All these banks of long standing, in order to cooperate fully in the national policy in view of the current domestic and foreign situations, decided spontaneously to merge. And I take this opportunity to express my sincere respect to the management of these institutions for its clear-sightedness.

"Simultaneous with the wholesale revision of the Bank of Japan system in May of last year, the Banking Control Association was established with the object of enforcing the banking control in close cooperation with the Bank of Japan. During the past one year since its establishment, I believe the object of the establishment of the association is being fulfilled steadily.

"I take this opportunity also to express my heartfelt thanks for the efforts exerted by those concerned for the satisfactory functioning of the Association.

"From an unselfish standpoint the banking facilities should subject themselves to the control and guidance of the Association in order to help development.

"This is a natural conclusion when we consider the Association's national mission. In view of this national mission, I hope that powerful and influential banking facilities will set an example to others to act in line with the Government policy."

Ba Maw's Son, Sari, Thanks Pals Here for Sending Model Planes

Sari, 16-year-old son of Dr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Central Administrative Council of Burma, awaited with joyous expectation the return of his father and the arrival of the model airplanes, presented to him by the youths of Japan when it became known that he was aspiring to become one of the future guardian eagles of the East Asian skies. The stories of the upright and virile youths of Japan as related to his son by Chief Administrator Ba Maw, so stirred the lad that he immediately wrote a letter of appreciation and thanks and handed it to the Mainichi's correspondent in Rangoon asking that it be relayed to his unknown friends in Japan. The gist of the letters runs as follows:

"Although I have never visited Japan, I feel that I have many Japanese friends. This is because I have heard from my father that you, my Japanese friends, are possessors of kind hearts and warm feelings.

"As soon as father got home, he patted me gently on the shoulder and said, 'I have a wonderful present for you.' 'What is it?' I asked in wonder and surprise. Father replied smilingly, 'a model airplane. When the Japanese boys read your letter telling of your desire to become an aviator, numerous miniature airplanes were sent to you from all over Japan. In reciprocation of the kindness shown to you, you must become a superb and courageous wild eagle.'

"I jumped with joy when I heard this. My Japanese friends, how kind and gentle you are! I was so happy that I could not sleep that night. Before long I shall go to Japan to enter one of your youths aviation schools. I want to build up a strong and superior air force in Burma.

"All the model airplanes have not arrived yet, but father brought back one model plane and a kodak camera for me. I hear that he had purchased many aeronautic magazines for me. I shall study these earnestly when they arrive and construct my own model planes. When these are finished I shall send them to you in return.

"My dear Japanese friends, let us all take good care of our health and let us soon wing our way through the wide expanse of the skies and grasping each other's hands firmly let us study hard in order to crush our enemy, America and Britain. I shall ask father to let me go to Japan as soon as possible, so before long I may be able to meet you. Thank you over and over again."

Press Comments

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ple will oppose to the end the election of Roosevelt for the fourth term merely on account of tradition.

For the time being the movement in opposition to the fourth term is still in a stage of preliminary campaigning on the part of the Republicans. It is reported that there is a movement for amending the Constitution so as to prevent a President from remaining for a fourth time, but it seems to be little more than part of the Republican maneuvers to secure power for themselves.

Common sense tells us that the American people, showing considerable determination and solidarity, are not likely to choose the Republicans of whose real worth they do not know, whatever their signboard, merely on the ground that they are averse to looking at the same face on the screen for another four years. For a year and some months hereafter various rumors will no doubt be heard regarding the fourth term but what is essential for our part is that instead of overestimating the effects of such trivial events within the enemy country we should make redoubled efforts to produce more and strengthen our solidarity for the prosecution of war.

U.S. Currency Dispute

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The anti-Axis designs for postwar management of world affairs are invariably motivated by their desire to conceal or camouflage their actual defeats on all fronts and to delude the rest of the world into believing that the final victory is theirs. It is amusing to note in this connection that their efforts in that direction are betraying the dissension in their own camp by giving rise to political and economic controversies between the United States and Britain at every turn.

An instance of this is the Anglo-American scandal concerning the postwar international currency stabilization plan. It all began with the proposal of John Maynard Keynes, world famous economists and a director of the Bank of England, for an international currency reform. The British brought this up at the Anti-Axis Monetary Conference held recently in London and Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood published it in a White Paper on April 7. The United States at once expressed opposition to the plan. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. published a counter-proposal drafted by Harry White, his collaborator, a "Proposal Regarding the Foundations of Security for the United and Allied Nations," at a mixed in camera session of the Senate Foreign Relations, Banking and Currency and Postwar Economic Policy Planning Committee on April 15.

The Keynes scheme is to establish an international bank of settlement with headquarters in London and New York, to set up an international account unit based on gold called bankore, to institute an international commodity pool system, to provide an international investment structure and to draft an international economic plan. An international currency system based on gold is to be set up for the settlement of the trade balance and its unit named bankore, the United States and Britain are to operate the new currency policy of maintaining the gold price control or revising it and the price of international commodities is to be determined by its means. All nations are to make bankore the foundation of value to determine the foreign exchange value of each currency.

The investment of each nation in the international bank of settlement is to be computed in terms of bankore and entered into the books as deposit for the settlement of its exchange balance. By a many-sided forward settlement of exchange by means of the banko, countries with excess imports are to be given monetary support by the international investment machinery through international loans, so that such countries may be helped to achieve postwar reconstruction. In order to assure smooth settlement of international payments, economic planning is to be undertaken on international scales.

The White plan, on the other hand, emphasizes the revival of the gold standard. It seeks to control the currencies of the world by means of gold. It proposes the establishment of a world currency equilibrium fund with contributions from various countries and the supervision of an International Currency Control Bureau by an International Supervisory Commission. Prohibiting free devalorization by member countries, a new international currency unit "unitas" (freely convertible into gold at $10 per unitas) is to be established. In order to smooth trade transactions among various countries, the United States will contribute half of the exchange equilibrium fund, $5,000,000,000, it has declared. It is quite obvious that the American intention at the core is to rescue the gold gathered from all parts of the world and now hoarded up at Fort Knox in Kentucky, totaling over $20,000,000,000 and give relief to the American gold mining industry which had to close down with the outbreak of war.

While linking it with gold, the settlement currency unit bankore is intended, under the Keynes plan, to repudiate the gold standard and to enable a reorganization of world economy by adopting a many-sided exchange settlement system. This is an all-out approach to the gold-less monetary concept of the Axis nations and, therefore, a deliberate steal of the fundamental idea of international economic order evolved by this Axis.

In trade relations between friendly countries like Germany and Japan, gold has been eliminated as a means of payment. In the Grossraum economy visualized by the Axis, credit between the leading nations of each Sphere is sufficient. By means of payment agreements, adjustments are made in trade goods. For differences arising from inevitable circumstances, credit is to be accepted. Gold, thus, can be dispensed with. We believe such a system to be the course dictated by the inevitable course of history.

Java Germans Fete Fuehrer's Birthday

Domei

BANDOENG, April 19.—German nationals residing in Java gathered at the Greater East Asia Hall of this city at 11 a.m. today to celebrate the 54th birthday of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler. Many prominent Japanese, including Chief Administrator Kyozo Komiyama of Province Preangor, were also present to drink a toast to the health of the great German leader.

New Wireless Station in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, April 19.—Indicative of further progress of reconstruction activities within the islands, a new wireless station will be opened tomorrow at Taoloban, Leyte, it was revealed.

HONGKONG SET FOR VITAL ROLE

Isogai Enthusiastic Over Plans to Make City a Transit Port

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

HONGKONG, April 19.—Hongkong, destined to become the transit port between the various regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, is now preparing to meet the hustle and bustle of incoming and outgoing ships, which will ply between Japan, the Continent and the Southern Regions. Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, in his interview this afternoon with the Japanese press, discoursed on the various questions relating to present-day Hongkong as follows:

"Hongkong is now ready to assume its economic position in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the capacity of a transit port.

"Harbor facilities are being rapidly improved and expanded so as to enable Hongkong to fulfil its mission as the loading and unloading port for the interchange of various materials between the Co-Prosperity nations. At the same time in order to make Hongkong self-maintaining and self-sufficient, sailing boats with auxiliary engines are being constructed at full speed so that foodstuff and raw materials may be transported from the various Co-Prosperity regions. With the increased transportation of rice, hemp, unrefined sugar, tobacco leaves, rubber, coal and so forth for Hongkong's light industries, Hongkong is expected to become a self-maintaining and self-sufficient city.

"With regard to the method of interchange of materials, regulations controlling exports and imports will be established, and it is planned to concentrate import and export capital in Hongkong. It is surmizable that with activity resumed in all phases of economic life local enterprises in Hongkong will be able to attain better records. Then, from the standpoint of obtaining contributions as a part of the funds for the construction of new Hongkong, taxes have been levied on business profits.

"As profit taxes are applicable on net annual profits of over ¥5,000, it will not retard but tend to assist the development of local business. The adjustment of population is progressing with comparative smoothness due to the cooperation of all concerned. The basic work for the revival of Hongkong as the transit port of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, both in name and in fact, may be said to be progressing satisfactorily."

Reich Drives Wedge In Soviet Positions

(Continued from Page 1)

supplies for the coming summer offensive operations.

The intensified activities of the Luftwaffe were revealed by the Soviet Information Bureau which admitted that the Rostov sector and other important railway junctions such as Leningrad, Kursk and Krasnodar have been subjected to severe bombings by the German air force. On April 16, the Red Star, organ of the Red Army, reported as follows, according to its field dispatch.

"Both the Soviet and German air forces have been enlarging their fields of activities. During the last two weeks, the Luftwaffe carried out frequent air raids on Soviet railway junctions and villages. On some occasions, German squadrons consisting of 30 or 40 bombers, have attacked small railway stations."

Meanwhile, a certain Soviet journal today editorially declared that the offensive of the German air force is directed toward Soviet industrial centers. Pointing out that many Soviets still think that the Soviet cities, located far from the battle front, are safe from bombing raids, the paper declared that the most urgent thing for the Soviets at the present moment is to discard such an easy-going idea and to strive to make Kuibishev a "fortress against air raids."

103 Soviet Planes Lost

Domei

MOSCOW, April 19.—Soviet forces lost 103 planes on the Eastern Front during one week from April 11 to 17, the Soviet Information Bureau announced today.

More War Bonds Issued

The Government will issue ¥800,000,000 worth of new Greater East Asia War bonds today, it was disclosed.

The new bonds will be underwritten by the Bank of Japan and the Deposits Bureau of the Ministry of Finance.

Tsai Stresses Asia Rebirth

(Continued from Page 1)

les in the field of international politics. China has attained formal independence. What China must do in the future is to strengthen its power so as to make itself a really independent nation in name as well as in reality.

"In the sphere of economy, which is of prime importance under the current wartime circumstances, many problems have yet to be solved. I believe that China and Japan will never fail to solve these economic questions inasmuch as they have already succeeded in solving political problems. The principles of equality and mutual favor should be applied to economic collaboration.

Cultural Traits Vital

"We cannot miss the importance of cultural interflow between the two nations for furthering the friendly relations between them. The spiritual cooperation between China and Japan which will be promoted by cultural rapprochement will prove an indispensable factor in the construction of Greater East Asia."

Q. "Will you tell us your view with regard to Japan's diplomatic policy in East Asia, which has been clarified by its new China policy, granting of independence to Burma, and the promise of independence for the Philippines?"

A. "As you well known, China is the country which has suffered most bitterly from the evils of imperialistic Anglo-American diplomacy and, therefore, the Chinese people are the most sensible to the ethical spirit which characterizes Japan's diplomacy in East Asia.

"As for my diplomatic principle, I believe it the cardinal point not only to request Japan for her aid to our country but also to enlighten the Chinese people themselves to the true intention of their country. The Chinese being originally an ethical nation, we can safely expect to see new East Asia revived bound by ethical spirit."

Q. "What is Your Excellency's concrete measures for further increasing the inseparable relations among China, Japan and Manchoukuo?"

A. "As regards this question, the three Governments are now making great efforts."

Q. "What is Your Excellency's observation on the future developments of the world situation and the War of Greater East Asia?"

Optimistic About Japan

A. "Under the present circumstances, the gravest problem for us is, of course, the War of Greater East Asia. To finish this war successfully means the solid establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. I am well cognizant of the impregnable position of Japan and, accordingly, have an optimistic view on the future of East Asia."

Y. "What is Your Excellency's wish toward the Japanese Government and people?"

A. "I have many acquaintances in Japan and I place much expectation on their aid to China. I was honored with a farewell reception on April 15 in Shanghai, where many dignitaries hope much to be expected by me in my new post. In Nanking also, my friends held a party for me. These are unprecedented events which attest to the deep reliance the Chinese people have on Japan at present. I wish to have such an ardent will of our countrymen duly understood by the Japanese people."

Soviet Women Detailed To East Front Battle

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 19.—Following the news that the Soviets suffered a serious loss of men in the winter campaign, it is now reported that the first group of the Auxiliary Corps formed of women in Siberia has recently been detailed to the Eastern Front.

The Auxiliary Corps was mobilized to engage in the work in the rear to fill the vacancies caused by the dispatch of the majority of Soviet soldiers to the firing line. However, a portion of these auxiliary women units is said to have been sent quite near the first line to directly cooperate with the soldiers.

German authorities also observe that the Soviet forces include many Turkestan soldiers, 60 per cent of whom is said to be from the eastern section of Turkestan.

Moreover, according to Soviet war prisoners, Uzbeks between the ages of 16 and 55 have been all mobilized by force to enter military service; thus, proving the extreme shortage of Soviet soldiers.

Roosevelt to Give Radio Speech

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 19.—White House authorities announced today that President Roosevelt will speak to the entire nation over the radio at 8:23 p.m. tomorrow, but it is not known on what subject he is to speak, according to Washington reports.

MANCHOU GAINS SURPRISE CHOU

China's Special Envoy To Manchoukuo Deeply Impressed During Trip

Mainichi

HSINKING, March 19.—Having fulfilled his mission of visiting Manchoukuo, Special Envoy Chou Fo-hai, Finance Minister of the National Government of China, left Dairen for Peking on Monday by air. In this connection, the Publicity Department of the Manchoukuo Government the same day issued a statement.

Meanwhile, a telegram availale here from Peking reveals that the special envoy arrived safely at the same city at noon on Monday. Immediately upon his arrival there, the report says, Chou Fu-hai made a courtesy call on the North China Political Affairs Commission. Following that, he met reporters and issued the following statement:

"I am overcome with deep emotion when I recall China's declaration of war against the United States and Britain under whose tyranny China had groaned for over 100 years since the Opium War. Today, with Japan's sincere friendship, shown in the form of the retrocession of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, peace and order have been restored over the greater part of China.

"However, final victory in the War is yet to be achieved. China should, therefore, do her utmost to display her full power in collaborating with Japan toward the attainment of the noble objective.

"I felt great joy when I saw the marvelous developments being made by Manchoukuo's industry. I believe it is absolutely essential that the industry of China should be promoted in the same manner as that of Manchoukuo's so that it can contribute to the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Tunisia Awaits Decisive Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Axis forces and their thorough discipline.

Most serious losses have been sustained by the enemy in tanks as is evident from the fact that a total of 200 enemy tanks were lost in the period from April 1 to 15.

This fact shows that tanks are playing more important part on the Tunisian Front than on any other battle front and also reveals that mass attacks by tanks are an impossibility in such a mountainous region as Tunisia.

In the meantime, the announcement added that the Royal Air Force has recently suffered tremendous losses in Europe at the hands of the German forces. The Reich forces' anti-aircraft defensive capacity has been remarkably increased during the last three months as is admitted by the British authorities. Thus, the enemy suffered the loss of 119 aircraft in two days, April 15 and 16, in Germany and German-occupied areas in West Europe.

Buy War Bonds, Says King

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 19.—The Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. MacKenzie King, in connection with the floating of the fourth issue of War Bonds, amounting to $10,000,000, delivered a radio speech from Toronto today and attempted to prop up the fighting spirit of the people by boastfully declaring that the formation of the second front is on the verge of realization", according to Ottawa dispatches reaching here. The substance of the Canadian Prime Minister's broadcast was as follows:

"The Canadian people must now be prepared for the invasion of Europe by the anti-Axis forces, and the time has arrived for the Canadian forces to consummate their great task. Therefore, the Fourth War Bonds, issued at this moment of great import, are vastly more significant than the previous issues."

U.S. Invasion Scored

Mainichi

ROME, April 19.—The inseparability of Europe and Africa, and the repulsion of American invasion into Africa were urged by an Italian weekly.

"Europe and Africa are in an inseparable relation and the Axis nations will always protect this unity against any threat," said the article in substance.

"The Yankees are always declaring the equality of humanity but they are completely disregarding the customs and traditions of the natives in Africa. Only Europe can understand the African natives and give them prosperity and happiness. This has been clearly established during the last 2,000 years."

Reich Celebrates Hitler's Birthday

(Continued from Page 1)

The time of greatest trial and decisive test for our people—for every single German—has come! That which we promised our Fuehrer in the past years of successes, we shall now faithfully keep in the heaviest storms of this war. This applies to the home as well as to the fighting front.

"Our Fuehrer knows how hard are the demands which he must make of every individual and how bitter the sacrifices which this war has demanded on the battlefields and in areas exposed to terror attacks from the air. Our Fuehrer, however, demands unselfish work and concentrated efforts of all—not for himself, but for the freedom of the fatherland and for the existence of the people and the Reich.

"Let us, my countrymen, show both today and in the future, our unalterable faith in our Fuehrer and our determined will to collaborate with him in his great work, not by words but by action. Let us prove ourselves in this most decisive epoch of our history as brave invincible fighters for our proud, eternal Germany! Let us turn our eyes unswervingly to our duty and by giving our all, let us fulfill the demands placed upon us by the war to the best of our abilities. That is our present to our beloved Fuehrer on his 54th birthday."

Festive Hour Held

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, April 19.—On the eve of the Fuehrer's birthday, today, a festive hour took place at the Philharmonie here attended by representatives of the State, Party and the Army as well as the war-wounded, armament workers and others.

Reichsminister Dr. Joseph Goebbels delivered a stirring and inspiring address on the occasion which greatly impressed all those present. As a musical climax of the evening, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony was played by a giant orchestra under the baton of Professor Knappertsbusch.

To Fete Leader's Birthday

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, April 19.—Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler will celebrate his 54th birthday tomorrow, April 20. All the German people will fete this day by hoisting national flags at the doors of their homes.

The Fuehrer has been kept very busy for some time, holding interviews with leaders of various Axis countries and elaborating on strategic plans for the coming German summer offensive. In all probability, he will greet his birthday at his Headquarters.

Absurd rumors have been spread by enemy sources with regard to Fuehrer Hitler's health, but recently many pictures showing the Fuehrer interviewing visitors and conferring decorations on German officers have been published in local journals, thus substantiating his health.

What impressed the Reich nation very strongly was a photograph reproduced in yesterday's issue of Das Reich in which Chancellor Hitler was portrayed together with Premier Benito Mussolini listening to his staff officers before a military map. The grim expression on the Fuehrer's face and his penetrating eyes spoke of the German leader's firm determination to overcome all obstacles that stand in the way of Germany.

This being the fourth birthday to be celebrated by Chancellor Hitler since the outbreak of the current war, the German press has been prepared to publish usual congratulatory editorials. The consensus of opinions voiced by all Reich journals is that Germany needs this great man all the more strongly because it is confronted with a grave emergency.

Houses for Sale at Kobe

Two foreign-style houses, situated within the best residential part of the hill (Kitanocho 3-chome).

The houses are well built and were recently renovated.

One house: 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms. The other: 7 rooms, 2 covered-in verandas, 1 bathroom. Both houses with ample servants' quarters and all modern conveniences, Electricity, Gas, water, etc.

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Leaders of Enemy Reveal Greedy Aim

(Continued From Page 1)

ever, they declared that the United States and Britain should control the world by their armed force after the war.

With the development of the war situation, the United States has thus begun undisguisedly to manifest its ambition of world hegemony shaking off its mask of justice. What evinces this fact is Churchill's speech made following the American landing on North Africa. He is recalled to have declared: "I am serving as an adjutant for Roosevelt."

This declaration of the British Prime Minister means that Britain has yielded to the United States. It demonstrates that the only way of survival for the British Empire is to appeal to its savior, the United States, even at the cost of humiliation.

Meanwhile, American army, navy and air force units have been dispatched to 58 overseas bases, which shows the extent of the distribution of American military strength the world over.

According to Hanson Baldwin, military critic of the New York Times, the strength of the American army in 1942 was 1,600,000, but now its total strength is estimated at 5,000,000. By the end of this year, he estimates, the figure will reach 7,500,000.

Describes Army's Strength

Of this strength, he further says, 3,300,000 will be mechanized units and air units numbering 32 divisions and 110 fighting units including tank and artillery units. The anti-aircraft corps will number 600,000 strong and the army air force will number 2,200,000 strong. The rest will be in training or organized into supply units.

The naval strength of 1942 was 650,000, but the present strength of the officers and sailors is 1,000,000 and the coast guards 400,000. In the 1944 year, the officers and sailors will number 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, and in addition to them, the marines and coast guard corps will number 700,000.

In the first year of the war, the United States dispatched to overseas territories an average of 75,000 to 90,000 each month. In the First World War, the United States sent out only a total of 300,000 during the first 13 months since the outbreak of the war. Accordingly, the present figure is far in excess of the record of the First World War.

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Nippon Will Be the Cradle Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times

Nippon's Unity Means The Victory of Asia

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TOJO STRESSES ROLE OF POLICE IN E. ASIA WAR

Is Host at Luncheon to Gathered Representatives From Nation's Prefectures

DUTIES SAID IMPORTANT

Urges Sympathetic Understanding of People's Problems; Yuzawa Also Speaks

The importance of the role played by the police in wartime Japan was stressed by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo at a luncheon tendered by him on Monday to the chiefs of police who are gathered here for conference from all sections of the nation.

The Prime Minister emphasized the necessity for a sympathetic understanding of the people's needs and wise guidance in carrying the current war to a successful conclusion.

Earlier in the morning, the prefectural chiefs of police and representatives of the Taiwan and Chosen Government-Generals met at the Home Ministry to listen to an address by Home Minister Michio Yuzawa and to discuss various matters with the Home Ministry officials.

Representing the Home Ministry in the morning conference were the Home Minister, Vice-Minister Iwao Yamazaki, and Director of the Police Bureau Shigeo Miyoshi.

Prime Minister's Address

Prime Minister Tojo's above-mentioned address was in substance as follows:

"The primary object in this, the greatest war in history, is to devote all our energy to the successful prosecution of the war. You, who are responsible for maintaining peace and order in the country, have important duties, the greatest of which is to see to it that the people are enabled to work in a cheerful atmosphere and perform their functions with an unwavering conviction that they will triumph over the foes. To achieve this end it will be necessary for you to show yourselves sympathetic toward the people.

"As in the case of all officials, all police officers are called upon to use utmost care to insure that they will always be upright in conduct. It must be borne in mind by them that they must be exemplary models for the people. Not only this but, you must also obtain the following of those under you. When the police officers are doing these things, one may depend upon it that there will be an even greater demonstration of the spirit of loyalty among the people and that there will be firmer resolution on the people's part to bear all sorts of hardships in order to bring the country successfully through the war.

"In conclusion, I want you and all members of the police force to be fully prepared to deal with the enemy who is known to be planning air attacks against Japan Proper. The year we are facing will be a decisive one for our national destiny."

Yuzawa Explains Policy

In his address to the assembled local chiefs of police in the morning, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa stressed three points:

1. There must be a strict control over acts and speech which do not conform to the fundamental character of the country.

2. There should be a proper guidance of the press.

3. Thoughts and ideas originating in enemy countries must be fought against with vigor. Efforts must be made toward frustrating the machinations of agents working for the enemy.

Peers to Comfort Soldiers

Members of the House of Peers met on Monday and decided to send from 8 to 10 members to Manchoukuo to visit and comfort the officers and men of the Imperial Forces. The members to be sent will be chosen before April 26, and will leave in the middle of May.

Civil Administrators Named

Kiichiro Someno, assistant professor of Tokyo Imperial University, on Monday was appointed Civil Administrator of the Army in the Southern Regions. Tamotsu Takagi, secretary of the Communications Ministry, was also appointed to the same post the same day.

Imperial Army Airman Attacks Enemy Squadron Single-Handed

Flight Sergeant Fujii Routs a Blenheim-Hurricane Formation, and Wins a Certificate of Merit From the Commander of His Unit

From the war-torn and unsettled frontier of the Indo-Burmese region comes a tale of heroism which once again vindicates the unselfish devotion to duty of the gallant fighting men of Japan and explains more clearly than words the amazing victories of the Imperial Japanese Air Force.

A Japanese Flight-Sergeant heroically carried out a single-handed attack on an enemy air squadron, causing it to flee helter-skelter, and won a certificate of merit from his unit commander, according to a Domei report on Sunday from the Indo-Burmese frontier.

Sergeant Fujii, the name of the hero, alone gave battle to an enemy bomber-fighter formation which threatened the Japanese airfield. He shot down two Blenheim.

He was shot while engaged in a fight with a Hurricane.

Then he remembered that the air unit to which he belonged was on the point of going into action.

He had sustained severe wounds. But he summoned up courage to make a dash into the midst of the enemy.

His tactics were an immediate success. The enemy formation was thrown into confusion. It was prompt to flee, after unloading the bombs outside the field.

He died in hospital, shortly after the encounter. Sergeant Fujii had been seeing service on the northern section of the Indo-Burma frontier since the close of last year. He had distinguished himself in a number of aerial combats.

The certificate of merit granted Sergeant Fujii by the commander of his air unit follows:

Certificate of Merit

Sergeant Fujii, The X X Air Unit.

The above-mentioned, while on alarm duty at the X X airfield on a certain day of April, 1942, learned from the lookout-man that enemy planes were coming from the southeast. He went up at once. When he got over the airfield, he discovered nine Blenheims and six Hurricanes in formation flying westward at an altitude of 3,000 meters.

He was courageous enough to resolve to pursue and beat the enemy planes before they struck and to throw the entire formation into confusion.

According to this great plan he got near the enemy who was absolutely superior with more than 10 planes although it involved great danger to him. Single-handed, he dashed into the midst of the enemy planes.

He attacked the Blenheims first and made short work of shooting

(Continued on Page 2)

8,462 WAR DEAD LEFT BY ENEMY IN NORTH CHINA

Chungking, Chinese Communist Units Hit Hard by Imperial Forces in March

NANKING TROOPS ACTIVE

Japanese Meet Remnant Foes In 1,588 Engagements During Last Month

A total of 8,462 dead were found abandoned by the Chungking and Chinese communist forces in North China in operations carried out by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in that sector in March, it was officially announced on Monday, according to a Domei report from Peking.

The enemy dead were comprised of 2,877 Chungking troops and 5,585 Chinese communist troops, it was revealed. It was further disclosed that the Japanese Forces swept into action and dealt heavy blows against an aggregate number of 215,914 enemy troops in 1,588 engagements in the above period. A total of 89,975 enemy troops engaged were Chungking units, while 125,939 were Chinese Red units.

The number of captives reached 5,898, consisting 1,834 Chiang troops and 4,064 Communists troops.

In addition to the casualties inflicted on the enemy, the Japanese Forces destroyed 129 enemy military establishments, it was added. At the same time, the principle war trophies taken by the Japanese units included two cannons, 24 trench mortars, two heavy machine-guns, 80 light machine-guns, 4,887 rifles, 53 automatic rifles, 908 pistols, and other equipment.

Chinese Units Active

In the meanwhile, another Peking dispatch to Domei revealed that the Peace Preservation Army of the National Government of China has scored notable war results in fighting the Chungking and Chinese communist forces in cooperation with the Japanese units. In the first quarter of this year, the Peace Preservation Army was reported to have engaged 59,832 enemy troops in 156 battles, in which 209 enemy troops were captured and 328 found abandoned on the field of battle.

At the same time, the Peace Preservation Army captured 198 rifles, 94 pistols, one heavy machine-gun, one Czech machine-gun, two automatic rifles, 2,323 rounds of rifle ammunition, seven shells, 403 hand grenades, 40 bayonets and a sizable amount of other arms and ammunition.

Iida Visits Ise Shrines

Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Burma, visited the Grand Shrines at Ise on Sunday morning and left for Osaka, it was learned by Domei.

British Cities Bombed

(The British Air Ministry announced on Monday that the German Air Force bombed cities in southeastern Britain on Sunday, a Stockholm report to Domei discloses.

CURTIN FLAYS ANGLO-U.S. AID TO AUSTRALIA

Premier Points Out Grave Menace to Australia of Japanese Air Force

MORE PLANES DEMANDED

Severe Damage to Anti-Axis Shipping Admitted by Minister of Supplies

In a broadcast speech on the night of April 18, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin expressed dissatisfaction over the inadequacy of the Anglo-American aid to Australia in no uncertain terms, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated Sunday.

The Australian Government in conjunction with General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, has been asking the anti-Axis headquarters at Washington for air force reinforcements but the United States Government is apparently adhering to the Casablanca formula and would not lend a willing ear to the demand for increased strength in the Pacific area. Thus, dissension between General MacArthur and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has been exposed to view.

Points Out Menace

The radio address of the Australian Premier pointed out the grave menace of the Japanese forces to the existence of Australia and at the same time expressed his dissatisfaction over the Pacific strategy of the anti-Axis headquarters. The following "amazing" phraseology is ascribed to Curtin:

"President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill decided on a line of world strategy at the Casablanca conference, in accordance with which Australia has been burdened with a 'war of endurance.' As a result, the resources and fighting strength of Australia will be mobilized to the gravest extent. The defeat of the anti-Axis forces has strained the fighting strength of Australia to the utmost in its northern boundaries. The people of Australia must therefore make fresh efforts to overcome the difficulties besetting the country. That is my message to the Australian people.

"At the same time I wish to say this to our allies: Australia, to be sure, agreed to the world strategy decided at the Casablanca conference but it agreed simply to the plan of making Australia the offensive base after a German defeat and did not agree at all to a reduction in the supply of arms, especially aircraft, to an extent incompatible with the needs of the 'war of endurance' in the Southwestern Pacific area.

"The air force is extremely important for the warfare now going on in the Southwestern Pacific and the air strength of the anti-Axis forces must constantly be replenished. The supply of aircraft to the Southwestern Pacific area is inadequate for the 'war of endurance' imposed on the American-Australian combined forces by the anti Axis war strategic plans. For instance, at the time of the Japanese air attack on Milne Bay last week, the anti-Axis air force most valiantly gave battle to the raiders but the Japanese came on re-

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICAN PLANES BOMB 2 MORE HOSPITAL SHIPS WHILE IN SOUTH PACIFIC

Internal Disorder of 47th Brigade Exposed by Captured Indian Officer

Captain B.P. Singh Says He Did Not Know He Was Going to Fight Japanese; British Making Efforts to Keep Secret Japan's Declaration Toward India

By FUMIO FUJIWARA

Domei

AT A CERTAIN HEIGHT ON BENGAL BAY, April 17.—Internal disunity of the 47th Brigade of the British-Indian troops which was annihilated in the neighborhood of Indin by the Imperial Forces was disclosed by an Indian captain taken prisoner in the battle.

The Indian captain gave his name as B. P. Singh. He was born in Benares, the United Provinces. After graduating high school in Benares and the agricultural college in Cawnpore, he served as an official, he said.

It was soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he said, that he joined the Brigade. He confessed that he entered the British army as non-commissioned officer and later was promoted to the rank of captain to be attached to the headquarters of the annihilated brigade.

According to him, the British-Indian troops attempted to invade the Arakan area with the intention of opening the Burma supply route.

"However," he said, "the attempt was utterly and completely frustrated by the excellent strategy and the fierce attacks of the Japanese Forces.

Captain Singh said that the battle in the neighborhood of Indin ended in the overwhelming victory on the part of the Japanese Forces.

"At first, I was far behind Donbeig," continued the Indian captain, "and we never thought that the Japanese Forces would make their appearance in the rear of our troops after breaking through the central part of the Mayu mountain range. The news of the annihilation of the 6th Brigade in the battle near Indin threw the 47th Brigade in utter consternation.

"The 47th Brigade immediately began its hasty retreat in disorder, and having been chased by the Japanese troops from the rear it was impossible for us to establish liaison with other units of our force," stated the Indian captain.

The Britishers did not inform the Indian soldiers that they were being taken there to fight the Japanese troops," said the Indian captain, "Chiefly to prevent the leakage of military secret."

As to why the Indian soldiers put up a desperate fight against the Japanese Forces with hand-grenades, the Indian captain explained the fact that they were driven to defend themselves.

According to Captain Singh, the Britishers disseminated the propaganda that the Japanese would kill all war prisoners.

Explaining why the Indians joined the British army, an act which indirectly supported British domination in India, the Indian captain said that British lured the Indians with many privileges inaccessible to ordinary Indians.

Referring to Japan's repeated declarations toward India, the captain stated that Britain is making frantic efforts to prevent these declarations from getting into the ears of the Indian troops.

The captain said, "I learned only after having been captured by the Japanese that Japan had issued a declaration to the effect that Burma would be accorded independence. Upon its realization, the psychological effects of Burma's independence on Indians will be far-reaching, the captain said."

Ural, Fuso Maru Attacked Insanely, the Latter Missing Ever Since

INHUMANISM SCORED

Captain of Vessel Which Limped Into Undisclosed Port Describes Bombing

Two more Japanese hospital ships have been subjected to unlawful ruthless bombing by American planes, it has been revealed.

The hospital ship Ural Maru, damaged in an unlawful inhuman American bombing attack while it was cruising in the Solomon waters on April 3, was later subjected to further repeated attacks by Amerfurther repeated threats by Amerwith the entry of that vessel into an undisclosed port, according to a Manila April 18 report to Domei.

The hospital ship Fuso Maru, known to have received five nearhits in three unlawful bombing attacks by American planes at about 3.30 a.m. on April 15, has since been unheard from, an April 20 report from an undisclosed base to Domei reveals. At the time the hospital ship, clearly marked as specified by international law and absolutely discernible as such, was assaulted while it was cruising in waters in the South Pacific.

Enemy Desperate

It goes without saying that these repeated, unlawful attacks have moved to bitterness the Japanese officers and men at the front and the people at home. Because of the continuous string of defeats it is suffering, the enemy no longer has any regard for international law or humanism. Working desperately to prevent a total collapse through guerrilla warfare and to do something to satisfy its raging public opinion at home, the enemy no longer cares how it acts and is repeating these deeds of wild inhumanity.

After being assaulted in an insane manner, with complete disregard for international law, humanism and decency, the hospital ship Ural Maru battled through a raging typhoon in waters infested with enemy submarines and reached the port of X X on April X X.

Captain Kanekichi Ito, of the hospital ship, and Chief Surgeon Satoru Fukushima, expressing burning indignation against the brutality of the enemy which repeatedly attacked the vessel in spite of its being clearly marked and painted and unmistakably discernible as a hospital ship, described the brutal attack in the following words:

"We escaped being hit fatally in that inhuman first attack and entered the port of X X, took aboard only half of the number of patients we were first planning to take and put out from that port on April X. At 4:30 p.m. of that afternoon, as we were at a point off New Hanover at a point approximately where we were subjected to the first attack, at latitude 2 degrees 57 minutes south and longitude 150 degrees 27 minutes east, the lookout sighted two two-motored American bombers off the portside at an altitude of about five or six hundred meters.

Another Plane Appears

"The air-raid alarm was sounded immediately and we were on the alert. Then about four minutes later another large plane appeared out of the clouds and rapidly coming lower made for our vessel. It was an all-white plane with four motors. It was clearly a Boeing B-17. The crew's blood boiled. The enemy plane rapidly came lower. It was very low altitude for bombing. It came down to about 700 meters and in position for bombing made for us.

"Ignoring the fact that we were a hospital ship, the enemy plane roared at us in attack. Our vessel immediately started to turn. And at the same time the lifeboats were ordered lowered. During this time the enemy plane circled around our ship two times, three times. On its fourth trip it flew over almost touching the mast and flashing fire, in threat or in signal, flew away as if feeling that our planes were coming.

"It disappeared into the rapidly darkening sky. It was a long five minutes. The crew, the medical staff and the patients had given

(Continued on Page 2)

MENGCHIANG SHOWS INCREASE IN OUTPUT

1942-43 Program Produces Excellent Results in Many Fields

Domei

KALGAN, April 18.—Results attained in the 1942-43 plan for increased production in Mengchiang, together with plans for the coming industrial year were announced today by the authorities.

Utmost efforts were exerted for the development of mineral resources as indicated in the amount of capital invested. The largest investors are the Tatung Colliery and the Lungyen Iron Ore Company, it was revealed.

In the industrial year ending in March, production of coal increased by 15 per cent, iron ore by 35 per cent, asbestos by 25 per cent and mica by 60 per cent, as compared with the previous year, the announcement stated.

During the coming industrial year, plans will be pushed for the development of copper, lead, tungsten, brimstone, fluor-spar, phosphate of lime, since there are rich deposits in the region in addition to asbestos, mica, graphite and other minerals.

The announcement adds that to meet the increased output of minerals a plan is under contemplation for the establishment of water power plants. Another plan is also being mapped for the increased production of coke for use in refining minerals, it is added.

In the 1942-43 plan the output of agricultural products increased by 12 per cent as compared with the previous year, while the collection of the products was satisfactory, reaching 75 per cent of the set goal.

In the field of live-stock raising, during 1942-43, stress was laid upon the improvement of horse and sheep breeds.

In foodstuffs, hides and skins and fibers, the region attained self-sufficiency to a certain degree with the successful prosecution of the 1942-43 plan for the increased production.

TAIWAN KINSFOLK ARRIVE

War Dead Relations From Continent Also Coming

Seventy-eight kinsfolk of the war heroes from Taiwan arrived at Moji on Monday morning, reports Domei. They left on the same afternoon for Tokyo.

The group from Chosen, numbering 179, those from Manchoukuo, number 39, 13 from Kwantung Leased Territory and 11 from North China, left Shimonoseki for Tokyo on Monday morning.

CHOU REEMPHASIZES CHINA'S FIRM STAND

Clarifies Purpose of Visit to Manchoukuo; Reaches Peking On Way Home

Domei

DAIREN, April 19.—Expressing his heartfelt gratitude to facilities accorded by the Manchoukuo Government and civilian quarters as well as by the Kwantung Army, Chou Fu-hai, Special Envoy of the National Government of China to Manchoukuo, in a statement issued just before his departure from here clarified his home Government's determination to forge ahead hand in hand with Japan and Manchoukuo for the successful consumation of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Though my tour of Manchoukuo was brief covering only eight days," said Mr. Chou, "I was able to fulfill my mission of further solidifying the unity of the two nations to cooperate with Japan in the current war.

Purpose Is Attained

He stated that facilities given by the Manchoukuo Government authorities and the Kwantung Army to inspect economic construction achieved in Manchoukuo in the short period of 10 years since the foundation of the empire, has enabled him to attain his purpose.

Referring to the war industries in Kirin, Harbin, Mukden, Fushun and Anshan he inspected Mr. Chou admired their rapid development and their large scale output of materials.

The material power of Manchoukuo coupled with her spirit to cooperate with the Axis Powers will bring about the Axis' victory in the present conflict, he assured.

"My present visit to Manchoukuo," he said, "served to strengthen more and more my conviction that our future is bright and a sure victory in the current War of the Greater East Asia.

Arrives in Peking

Domei

PEKING, April 19.—After fulfilling his mission in Manchoukuo, Chou Fu-hai, Special Envoy of the National Government of China arrived here at 12 p.m. today by air from Dairen.

The Special Envoy left Dairen at 10:05 a.m. following a 10-day stay in the Manchoukuo capital.

Enemy Losses Revealed

Domei

LISBON, April 17.—Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet in the Mediterranean, announced today that British and American ships that reached North African war areas since November 8 of last year, totaled 10,500,000 tons and those sunk by the Axis forces aggregated 250,000 tons, it is reported from Algiers.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, April 20, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Decisive War Structure for Monetary Institutions

NIPPON SANGYO—With the war entering a phase of long-term decisive warfare, the expansion of productivity has become the most important question before the nation. Consequently, special emphasis has come to be placed on the supply of materials and labor necessary for production increase. This has resulted in a tendency to slight the field of industrial capital. The importance of money has not in the least diminished with the setting in of wartime conditions but owing to the fact that the funds necessary for the increased production of emergency materials are being furnished by the Government the importance of capital and the monetary institutions are liable to be forgotten.

There can be no question, however, that the smooth supply of funds necessary to increase production depends on efficient planning of monetary operations by the financing institutions and enforcement of such plans in a flexible manner. Moreover, when it is remembered that the accumulation of funds as one of the chief missions of the monetary institutions is serving to absorb purchasing power and maintain the value of currency, thereby assuring the smooth enforcement of economic policy, the importance of the functions of monetary institutions is seen to be all the greater.

There is no need to dwell long on this point because it has been made clear during the general meeting of the National Monetary Control Association, held on Monday, in the addresses of president Toyotaro

(Continued on Page 2)

GASOLINE SHORTAGE BLOW TO CHUNGKING

Frantic Efforts Being Made to Develop Oil Veins in The Northwest

The Chungking regime which has become an orphan in the Asiatic continent with disruption of communications by loss of the Burma route is now making frantic attempts in developing the northwestern sector in order to secure necessary gasoline for airplanes. At present the Chungking regime is depending almost solely upon the crude oil produced in Kansu Province, other fields having proved unworthy for further development reports a recent Peking dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Chungking regime, for dual purposes of establishing a new supply route and of transforming the northwestern sector into a base of anti-Japanese maneuvers, has launched efforts desperately on developing northwestern China.

Chungking's attempt however is being utilized by the United States for its own benefit in making the northwestern sector its military base to launch an offensive against Japan while the Soviet Union in also scheming to secure its influence in the same sector. Due to the American and Soviet maneuvers, the development of northwestern China has assumed international importance.

Chungking Is Frantic

Spurred by the absolute necessity of obtaining necessary fuel in view of the scarcity of gasoline, Chungking's activities in that sector have been intensified greatly. Since the outbreak of the China Affair, Chungking was supplied with necessary gasoline by America and the Soviet Union, which barely enabled it to maintain the transportation of munitions. With the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, however, the cutting off of the Burma route brought about the problem of scarcity of gasoline supplies. It was apparent that something had to be

(Continued on Page 2)

LONDON CRITICIZES LINLITHGOW, AMERY

India League Under John Potts Demands Viceroy's Recall and Secretary's Removal

Demand that the Viceroy of India should be recalled and Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, should resign has again come to be heard in London circles, according to a Domei dispatch from Istanbul dated April 18.

The anti-British struggle among the India masses is still being persistently continued. On April 18 a riot broke out at the Tata Steel Works in Ramshedpur, Bihar Province, one of the most important munition plants in southern India. A group of workers distributed handbills instigating strikes and were arrested by the police.

At Patna station, several freight cars were destroyed and 53 Indians were arrested as a result. Despite these demonstrations, the India policy of the British Government remains quite bigoted, it is reported. The revival of the Chittagong Government, which was ordered dissolved in August last year on the charge of having supported the demands of the National Congress Party, is said to have been postponed for another year.

Demand Linlithgow's Recall

In view of these circumstances, the recall of the Viceroy and resignation of the Secretary for India are reported being demanded in London circles. According to a report of the News Chronicle, the India League in London convened a mass meeting April 18 under the chairmanship of John Potts, former president of the British Railway Employes Association, and adopted the following resolution:

(1) The Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, should be recalled and Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, should be asked to resign.

(2) The White Paper recently published by the Indian Government

(Continued on Page 2)

ART OF JUDO SHOWN BEFORE FRENCHMEN

Vichy Officials Express Admiration; Say It Is Scientific, Practical

Domei

VICHY, April 18.—A judo demonstration was given today at Vichy under the patronage of Colonel Pascot, Commissioner General of Sports, and Major-General Eiji Numata, Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy.

The demonstration was conducted by six Japanese and French judo experts under the direction of Mr. Takiyasu, professor of judo at the National Physical Training College.

Prior to the commencement of the demonstration, Dr. Bonneau, well-known for his translation of the Kokinshu, made a speech on Bushido. Dr. Bonneau's speech was followed by an explanation of judo by Major-General Numata.

A large number of spectators witnessed various judo holds for two hours.

Among the spectators were General Campet, representing Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Ministers of National Defense, Education and Colonial Affairs, Japanese Ambassador Takanobu Mitani, and the diplomatic representatives of Germany and Italy.

"I admire above all the moral lesson of judo. I should like to introduce this Japanese art into France," said Colonel Pascot.

"During the past two years, I studied judo, which is more scientific and practical compared with fencing," said a French student.

"I intend to apply judo in the physical education of France," General Campet revealed to Major-General Numata.

Curtin Flays Anglo-U.S. Aid To Australia

(Continued from Page 1)

garlless of damage and made straight for their objectives and remained until they achieved their aim. What was this aim? It was the destruction of our indispensable shipping. The anti-Axis forces are endeavoring to counter-attack but the menace to Australia is growing with each Japanese attack and its air force is diminishing with each encounter. The Australian Government, of course, faces the future with confidence but at the same time it is not losing sight of realities."

Shipping Hit Hard

Thus the recent bombing of Australian bases by the Japanese air force inflicted severe damage on its shipping. John Beasley, Minister for Supplies, in his speech at Sydney on April 18 complained:

"The marine transit of the anti-Axis forces is constantly exposed to the activities of the Japanese air force and has suffered severe damage at its hands. At the rate at which the Japanese Government is developing and establishing its economic empire over the areas it now rules, great cities the size of Tokyo will spring up everywhere and before the anti-Axis forces can defeat Japan they will have to bomb 12 Tokyos instead of one."

The severe damage to Australian shipping from the Japanese bombings is clear also from the dispatches sent from Australia to London. Especially in regard to the attack on Milne Bay, one of these dispatches said:

"The large-scale bombing operations carried out on Milne Bay by the Japanese air force will be remembered not so much by the severity of the damage inflicted as by the dauntless activities of the ships' crews in the harbor, who, regardless of the raining bombs operated steam-boats and other small vessels through the harbor to bring medical aid to the larger ships or to carry out the injured."

The so-called dauntless activities of seamen are sheer propaganda but the passage gives a vivid description of the havoc wrought on Milne Bay.

Americans Embarrassed

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

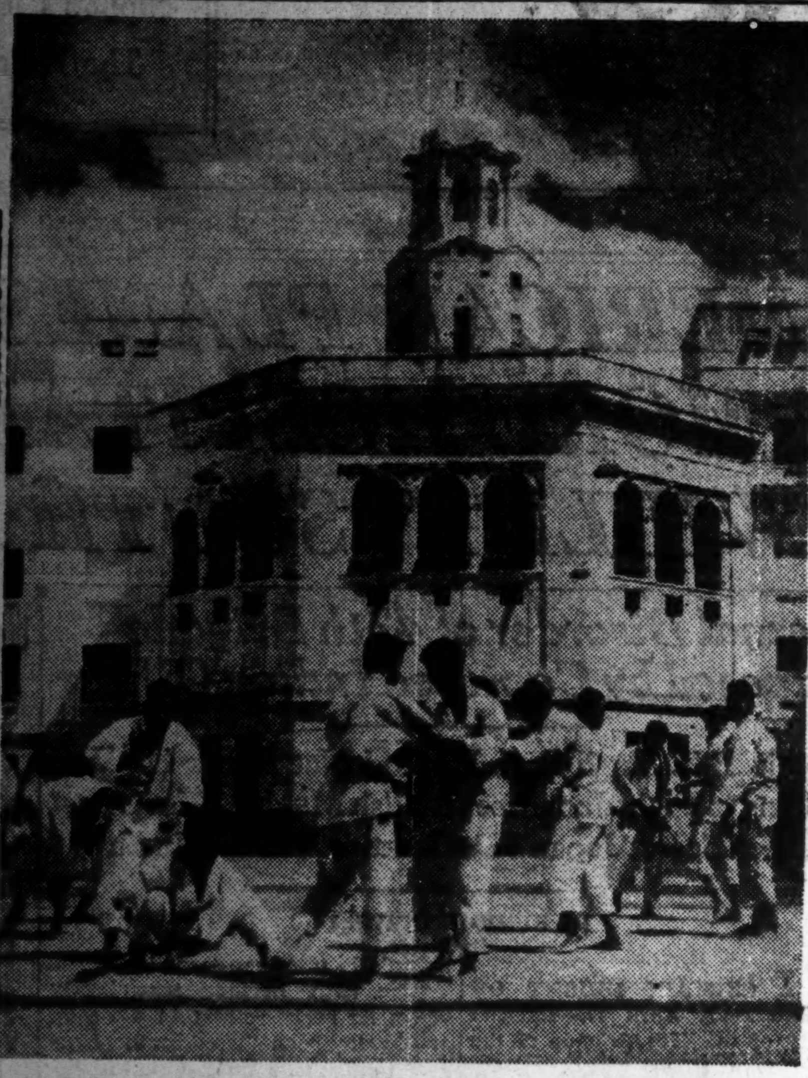
LISBON, April 18.—Signs of embarrassment have begun to be noted among the leaders of the American Government over the adverse war situation in the Southwestern Pacific, according to reports of British newspaper correspondents in the United States.

The majority of the American newspapers are now paying really serious attention to Japan's military operation in the Southwestern Pacific and are treating the war situation there with headlines bigger than that on the Tunisian front.

Leaders of the Australian Government continue advancing bitter criticisms against the American and British authorities who are attaching the utmost importance to the European front and are demanding that they concentrate their attention on Japan. However, these requests from Australia are little heeded by the American Government.

The recent intensive bombings of Milne Bay by Japanese Air Units with tremendous results have thrown the whole Australia into the abyss of despair, as is seen from the declaration recently made by Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific.

Bushido Through Action



Judo, the Japanese art of self-defense, is spreading throughout the Japanese occupied regions, for it not only is a wholesome physical exercise, but also the best way of teaching the learner the fundamental spirit of Bushido through action. The picture above shows a group of Filipino police officers undergoing training in the open.

Gasoline Shortage Blow to Chungking

(Continued from Page 1)

done in order to find a way out from the impending difficulty.

The present progress of development in the northwestern sector was stated as follows: the oil vein in the northwestern sector starts from the north and south of the Tienshan Mountains, Sinkiang Province, and passing through Tunghuang, Yumen, Chichin and others in Kansu Province, enters into the northern sector of Shensi Province and terminates in Szechwan Province. Along the vein, only small-scale oil fields have been discovered here and there. According to the 1931 investigation, Sinkiang Province produced 12,000 gallons, Kansu Province, 7,000, Shensi, Province 24,000 and Szechwan Province, 4,200.

In parallel with the recent large-scale dispatch of laborers from America and the Soviet Union as well as their supply of adequate technique and capital, the amount of production in those provinces has increased substantially. Kansu Province which previously produced only 13 per cent of the entire oil production under the Chungking regime is now supplying 80 to 90 per cent. On the other hand, Shensi Province which was formerly the highest oil-producing district in northwestern China is fast dwindling in its production. In view of the fact that Chungking has ceased to make many positive attempts in developing the same province, the probable stoppage of crude oil production in that area can be easily surmised.

In Szechwan Province crude oil produced in the basin area is said to be of inferior quality containing only 10 per cent of pure oil. Prospects in Sinkiang Province are not encouraging.

The Chungking authorities therefore, are exerting utmost efforts in developing the oil fields in Kansu Province. They are reported to be vaunting to increase the oil production of the same province by several times.

American air units in China must have gasoline imported. They are placed in an ironical situation of not being able to obtain gasoline for their own use.

American Planes Bomb 2 More Hospital Ships

(Continued from Page 1)

their fates to heaven and were only waiting for the arrival of comrade planes during that time. For us who had a large number of patients under our care the time seemed especially long. Later we had to fight through a terrific typhoon and through aid from heaven and the solid unity of the crew we were able to carry out our great mission. To repay the enemy America for these inhuman acts we have only to wipe them off the face of this earth."

Imperial Army Airman Routs Foe Squadron

(Continued from Page 1)

down two of them.

He was going to attack another Blenheim, when he was attacked by a Hurricane. He was hit by bullets, and seriously wounded.

It occurred to him that the air unit to which he belonged was on the point of going into action.

Although in great pain from his wounds, he kept on fighting and succeeded in throwing into confusion the enemy airmen who barely escaped after unloading all their bombs outside the airfield. Our air unit was undamaged. The attack of the enemy was rendered futile.

The courage daring and opportuneness of the attack made by the sergeant against the numerically superior enemy rendered futile the air attack by the enemy. The Sergeant's deeds ended by enabling him to perform completely the duty of guarding a strategically important place.

The Sergeant who was wounded in this fighting was taken to the hospital immediately after he had brought his plane to the ground. He died a heroic death on a certain day in April.

Up to the very moment death came the Sergeant had been full of fighting spirit. It looked as though he had forgotten the great pain he was in from his wounds. He was talking of avenging himself upon Hurricanes even when death was near.

Death of a Hero

At his last moment he sat up in bed, bowed with his face turned in the direction of the Imperial Palace, and died calmly.

What was performed by the Sergeant embodied the Imperial Instructions and Rescript of which I have spoken to those under me from time to time. His was the flower of the spirit of the soldier which rises at once from the fighting spirit of our air unit and from the highest conception of loyalty and patriotism. Hereby a certificate of merit is issued.

The . . . day of April, 1943.
The Commander of the X X Unit.

Vice.Ministers Meet

A regular vice-ministers' conference was held at the Prime Minister's official residence on Monday. Various current issues were discussed at the meeting, it is reported.

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47 MEMBERS NAMED FOR EXCHANGE BODY

First Session of Securities Exchange Organizing Committe To Take Place Tuesday

The Finance Ministry Monday named 38 members and 9 associate members of the Japan Securities Exchange Organizing Committee. The Exchange is scheduled to be established in about July. The first session of the Committee is expected to take place at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday.

Under the chairmanship of Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, the members include Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan; Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company; Tadaharu Mukai, chief managing director of the Mitsui Somotokata; Kazuo Funada, chief managing director of the Mitsubishi Honsha; Shunnosuke Furuta, chief managing director of the Sumitomo Honsha; Aiichiro Fujiyama, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and Sempachi Soejima, chief managing director of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

East Asia War Bonds

The Government has decided to issue Greater East Asia War bonds to the amount of ¥800,000,000, underwritten by the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan, on April 20.

The total amount of Greater East Asia War bonds to be sold between April 20 and May 4 through post offices throughout the country thus stands at ¥17,03,000,000. The amount issued will be, together with the ¥600,000,000 issued on April 8, ¥1,400,000,000.

To be named "To-go", the April 20 issue will have a total face value of ¥712,000,000, redeemable on September 1, 1960 at ¥100 for ¥98. The bonds will range from ¥50 certificates to ¥100,000, those between ¥50 to ¥1,000 to be sold through post offices.

London Criticizes Linlithgow, Amery

(Continued from Page 1)

should be rejected.

(3) Negotiations should be demanded opened at once with leaders of the Indian political leaders.

At this meeting, Reginald Sorensen, Laborite member of the House of Commons for West Leyton, and John James Davidson, Laborite member for the Maryhill Division of Glasgow, are said to have spoken to the effect that the time had come for the masses of Britain to rise for the independence of India.

Insurance Firms' Assets Up

The assets of the 23 life insurance companies throughout Japan as at the end of January totaled ¥7,070,000,000 according to the statistics compiled by the Life Insurance Control Association and published Monday. Compared with the total as at the end of December, the figure shows an increase of ¥40,000,000. Of the sum, the operation assets amounted to ¥6,989,000,000.

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Prisoners Exchanged By Italy and Britain At Portuguese Port

The exchange of Italian and British war prisoners was completed at Lisbon on Sunday in accordance with the Anglo-Italian agreement, according to a Domei report. The British hospital ship Newfoundland anchored at Lisbon on Sunday with 409 wounded Italian soldiers. The disembarkation of the wounded Italians was started on the same day from 9 a.m. at noon 448 wounded British soldiers arrived. They embarked upon the hospital ship and left Lisbon at 10 p.m. for their homeland. The Italian soldiers boarded the hospital train for Italy the same night.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Yuki and the Finance Minister.

But it is natural that the more the importance of the mission of financial organs increases thus, the heavier will become the responsibility of the Monetary Control Association and the financial organs. On this point the Finance Minister holds that whether or not the financial organs will be able to accomplish their mission depends on the methods of their management, and that to make the financial organs conform to the national policy was to make the methods of their management compatible to wartime.

At this time, when the people of the nation are building up savings through work and economy, the Finance Minister requires the financial organs, engaged in gathering and managing these savings, and all the people engaged in this work, to act and live fully in accordance to these wartime conditions.

The character of the Monetary Control Association is such as to make it possible for it to insure that the Government, central bank, and various financing organizations will cooperate in achieving a smooth working of wartime finance. The main policy to be followed in working out financial programs to be embarked upon by the financing organizations will be decided by the Government on consultation with the Monetary Control Association. As was made clear by the Finance Minister, it is up to the various financing organizations to take the initiative in carrying out the financial arrangements made. We have Toyotaro Yuki, president of the Monetary Control Association, emphasizing that the organization was brought about to make it possible for the financing organizations to regulate their activities of their volition. Let us hope that there will be unreserved exchange of views between the Monetary Control Association and various financing organizations to permit them to collaborate.

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LIN PREDICTS JAPAN WILL WIN ASIA WAR

Chinese Publicity Minister of Opinion Foe Will Never Stage Comeback

Japan's military power and the close cooperation existing among the people of East Asia have laid a solid foundation for an Asiatic victory in the War of Greater East Asia, Lin Fai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, declared in an interview with Central Press Service.

The Publicity Minister stated that the Anglo-American nations, once wiped out of their strongholds in East Asia, will never be able to make a comeback again into the Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia that China and Japan are engaged in creating. "Chungking," he said, "will never fight its way out of the slavery in which Britain and the United States have bound it, but will perish in its bondage."

Minister Lin paid tribute to the tireless efforts of President Wang Ching-wei on behalf of the East Asia Sphere which has served as an inspiration to the Chinese people. On the basis of these facts, he asserted, that he believed that he could predict that peace is in sight.

With the gradual development of relations between China and Japan, the people of the two countries are gradually being imbued with the belief that the two nations are natural friends and unnatural enemies. In this belief, Mr. Lin said the Chinese people are now devoting their efforts toward collaboration with Japan in the defense of East Asia.

Stresses Citizens' Movement

The Publicity Minister emphasized the role of the New Citizens' Movement in developing this understanding. The indifference of the Chinese people in the past has been replaced with a positive and spontaneous enthusiasm, he pointed out.

"The rural pacification drive," Mr. Lin said, "has removed all communistic elements in the rural districts, and has given life both in the farming areas and the cities a chance to develop.

He pointed to the development made by the program in the construction of an army and navy, in extending cultural enterprises in China, in unifying the monetary system and in establishing a national economy.

Mr. Lin declared that the principal purpose of the commission promoting the New Citizens' Movement is to intensify the training of the Chinese youths, and youths of other East Asiatic nations. In that spirit, he added, members of the commission are being given rigid training.

The Publicity Minister expressed regret that in the past the youth of China had been too greatly influenced by British and American ideas. "Under their influences," he said, "they leaned toward individualism and neglected the discipline demanded of a totalitarian spirit."

"The only method by which this situation can be remedied," Mr. Lin continued, "is to educate them in the principles of the New Citizens' Movement.

"Regarding the trend of the New Citizens' Movement in the future, Minister Lin predicted that intensification of all branches of publicity work will result in a strong national wartime cultural and publicity system for China."

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GISAIKAI TO START RESEARCH ACTIVITY

Will Also Finance Other Groups

With a ¥13,500,000 donation from Yoshisuke Aikawa, former president of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, the Gisaikai Economic Research Institute has decided to extend monetary assistance to various influential economic research institutes in Japan.

The same institute at the same time is contemplating a plan to conduct effective scientific research in the economic field apart from the activities of other economic research institutes, the paper added.

The same institute is also reported to have in mind a plan to increase shortly its working funds to ¥100,000,000 for the purpose of further expanding its activities.

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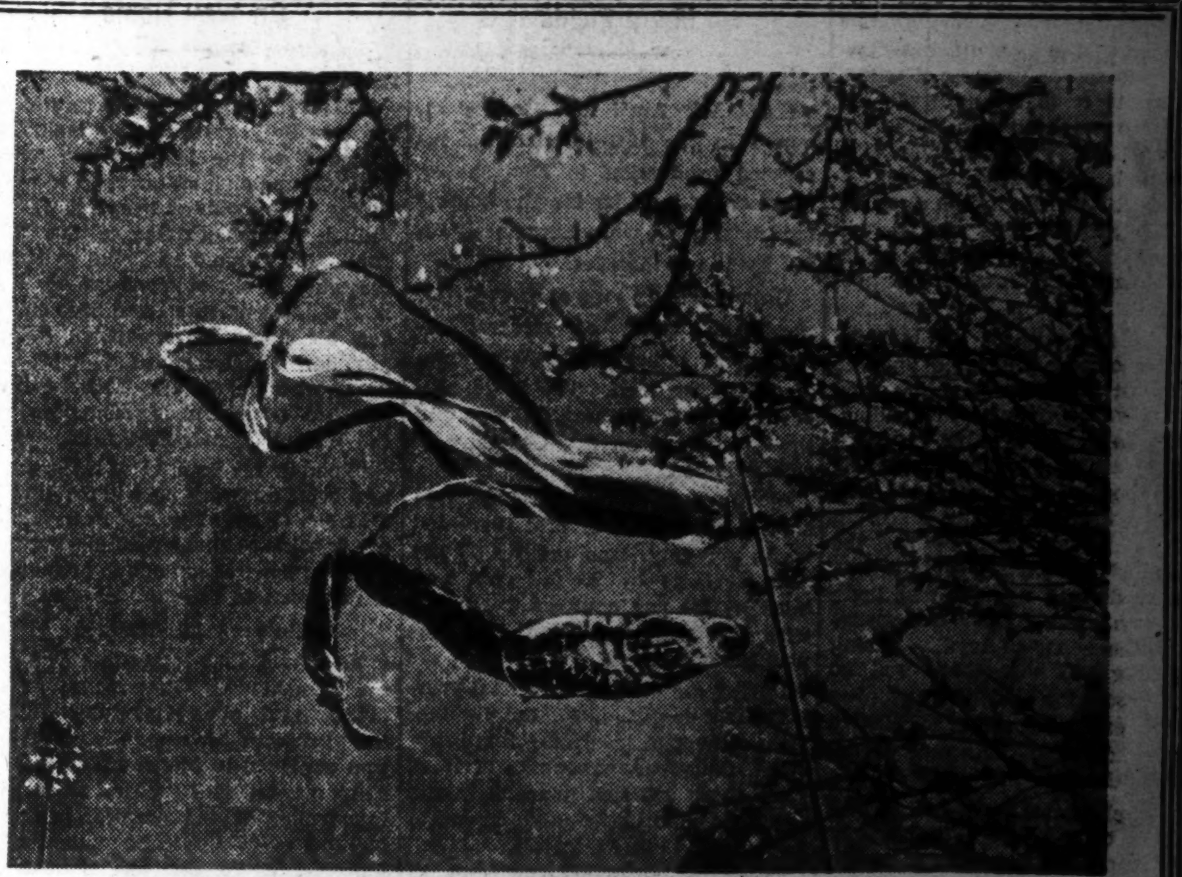
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MEDICAL DELEGATES HAIL 2ND CONGRESS

China Looking Forward to Next Conference to Be Held at Nanking

At the conclusion of the second conference of the East Asia Medical Society on Sunday, its President Dr. Haruo Hayashi, Dr. Tokuzo Ohira of Manchoukuo and representatives from other parts of East Asia expressed their impressions of the two-day session held in Tokyo under wartime conditions.

Dr. Hayashi declared:

"I was thoroughly satisfied with the remarkable progress achieved in the organization of the Medical Society since the first conference held last year. The importance attached to various diseases was indicated by the 70 lectures presented by members during the sessions.

"Since medical experts at various centers throughout East Asia are working toward a common goal with regard to preventive measures against malaria and tuberculosis among inhabitants of the Southern Regions, close collaboration is expected for the ever-widening growth of our activities in East Asia."

Will Create Branches

President Hayashi also stated that efforts would be made for the founding of branch organizations in the Philippines, Burma, Malai and the East Indies in the near future.

Dr. Tokuzo Ohira, President of the Manchoukuo branch, voiced hope for the realization of such organizations.

"Efforts should be made to raise the general living standard among the natives as well as to make academic investigations on pathological cases," was his comment.

Dr. Chu Min-yi, President of the China branch declared, "I am very glad to witness such a successful conference under existing war conditions. China was fully represented at the conference by members from North, Central and South China. Throughout the two-day session, the visiting members were greatly impressed by the lectures, truly worthy of Japan as the leader of East Asia."

The Chinese representative said he looked forward to the next conference which will be held at the Medical College of the Central University of Nanking next year.

"It has indeed been a significant meeting," declared Dr. Li Siphaayat of Thailand. "I should like to express my profound respect to medical authorities in Japan for maintaining such elaborate scientific research work despite the current war.

"I hope that we will be able to hold the conference in Thailand someday," was Dr. Li Siphaayat's parting wish.

Gallard Sees Success

Dr. Henri Galfard of French Indo-China declared that the conference had been splendid.

"I honestly admire Japan for conducting such gigantic work of cultural significance while engaged in a great war. I was specially impressed by the lectures given by Professor Masayoshi Itao and Dr. Chu Min-yi. Of course, it would have been even more intresting for me, if I had better command of the language."

About 100 delegates visited the First Military Hospital in Ushigome-ku Monday morning to comfort the wounded soldiers there.

Representing the delegates, Dr. Lilitham Siphaayat from Thailand made a monetary donation to the hospital. The delegates later inspected the various hospital equipment.

Growing Dissension Seen in Enemy Camp

(Continued From Page 4)

and herself after the former World War. Concerning Persian oil also, these two countries had at one time sharp controversy. As these historical facts indicate, America has the ambition of stepping into Britain's shoes in West Asia. Now, the Soviet Union has quietly stepped in and has apparently succeeded in winning over Iran, to no small embarrassment of Britain and America.

As will be seen from what I have so far stated, some jarring elements have recently been introduced into the relations between the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and Britain and America, on the other, and it is likely that their relations will be adversely affected to an increasing extent hereafter.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 4)

define to which of the three elements it may refer. To sum up, Shrine Shinto is the august Way of the Gods which is above discussion, or the realm of "freedom of faith, which all Japanese will honor and revere, regardless of creed or learning. Shuha Shinto is a religious denomination which you are free to believe or not, and Shiso Shinto is a philosophical doctrine which may be discussed in the light of science and philosophy as any other school of thought may as long as ordinary canons of good taste are observed so that the sacredness of Shrine Shinto may not be infringed upon.

Demonstrates 'How'

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, who attended the recent three-day medical conference held in Tokyo as China's delegate, demonstrating practical callisthenics which he has been advocating for the past several years on the last day of the conference on Sunday at the Tokyo Imperial University.

A FOOL'S DAYDREAM

Strategy Outlined by Baldwin in Attacking Japan, Germany Viewed Lunatic's Nightmare as Wild Plans Will Hit Bulwark in Actual Action

(Continued From Sunday)

"What has been so far stated is no more than the stressing of completing the defensive strategic front on the part of the anti-Axis nations. With this alone, we cannot hope to win the war. I must insist that victory can be gained only through the offensive. We cannot afford to dream even for a moment of an economic collapse of either Germany or Japan. We must positively rely upon our own power and with it to beat the enemy to attain victory.

For the anti-Axis nations to gain this victory, they must assure their mastery of the sea by means of planes and ships. This is the most essential condition. For without the command of the sea, it will be absolutely impossible to carry the war into the enemy territory or make it our battle ground. But while this is essential, the anti-Axis nations have not secured any such sea-power. As in the Pacific, the most of it is under the Japanese control. As for our offensive in the Atlantic, our first aim must be a complete blockade of Europe.

"Now in the Pacific areas, the fact the navy carries the decisive power needs no stressing. The American fleet must protect all the transportation lanes not only in the Pacific but also in the Indian Ocean. As yet for the navy of this age, it is necessary to have a new composition of warships and aircraft carriers to maintain a proper fighting strength. If asked whether or not it is necessary to have warships in the sea fight of the future, I would emphatically say, 'Yes.'

"While it is true that the main strength of a fighting naval fleet must be a combination of warships and aircraft carriers, the question of its speed becomes of first importance. For enhancing both the offensive and defensive power of warships, though it is required to strengthen their anti-aircraft guns and equipment; yet even sacrificing the weight of heavy guns and their calibers, a marked increase of speed is an absolute necessity.

More Carriers Needed

"Also on the ratio of the combination, it is necessary to greatly increase the number of aircraft carriers in proportion. In other words, whereas our air force is now being perfected in its offensive strength, yet in order to carry on a decisive offense, the cooperation of the navy is absolutely necessary. Particularly is it so in our difficult offensive against Japan, which is to be carried out across the ocean.

(The correspondent's note—it is a well-known fact that during last spring the American naval authorities advocated the change of "large ship and big gun" doctrine to that of "aircraft carrier centralization." Against this, Baldwin apparently advocates a combination of both doctrines.)

"Now in going over the present condition of the American naval fleet, it seems that it has not been probably strengthened enough so as to take an offensive as early as 1943 or 1944. Speaking of its simultaneous operations both in the Pacific and Atlantic, is it not entirely out of the question? But it is the war and our efforts that make the impossible possible.

"To-day when Singapore has been lost to us, our Hawaii, Midway, and Aleutian Island must make our best advance posts for the coming great counter-offensive against Japan as a sort of our lateral guards.

"In other words, the best and surest way in the carrying out of that offensive is the execution of combined attacks both from the land and sea, that is, our air force and navy conquering those Pacific Islands one after another. Of these islands, if our occupation of Wake Island is insisted upon as most important, such occupation may be claimed as the first or the last objective of this operation. It is also important to occupy those islands under the Japanese Mandate spotted to the south of Wake Island. But it is plain that in no event can such operations be possible of realization unless America has the mastery of the sea. It is questionable, at the same time, whether or not such operations will prove a decisive battle as far as the Japanese-American War is concerned.

Big Battle Expected

"At any rate, in view of the strategic importance attached to these areas, it is possible of developing sometime a great sea battle in these parts, which will have a decisive effect on the whole situation. The scale of such a sea battle will be so big that the like of which can never be enacted in the Atlantic.

"Should America succeed in recovering Guam Island, the object of capturing the Japanese Mandate would have been nearly all attained. Until this is accomplished, there is no question but that the maintenance of a big navy is necessary at all costs. But after that the most important thing will be the air activity, for a strong air force with its bases established in these areas will become an exclusive weapon for our attacks on Japan Proper.

(The correspondent's note—since the publication of his book Baldwin has personally observed as a war correspondent the struggle developed for gaining points in the souhwestern Pacific. He must be now in the position to distinguish how easy it is to outline plans on the paper and how difficult and poignant in the actual battle. He must know that in order to make such an undertaking as he claims possible, it will require centuries, tens of thousands of main battleships, and millions of human lives.)

"In order to destroy Germany's resisting power on the ground, we will need at least 1,000 planes making a continuous nocturnal attack and for this operation, it will require at least 3,000 to be ever in readiness. To undertake this raid, it will take from 21,000 to 52,000 men, the latter being the maximum, including pilots and ground workers. Estimating our sacrifices in this operation at 10 per cent, it is necessary to build planes at the rate of 100 or over a day, and the training of men for finished flyers and hands at the rate from 300 to 500 a day.

"In other words, if with 1,000 planes the attack on Germany is to be kept up for a year, it will require the manufacture of 36,500 planes and the training of men from 109,500 to 183,500 in a year. This estimate being based on the German raid alone, it shows how urgent it is to rush the building of planes and the training of men at this moment.

14,000 Planes Required

"Again, if estimated on meeting the German air force and to destroy it, and on this alone, the anti-Axis nations must always have in readiness about 14,000 planes including bombers and battle-planes. Enormous as this figure is, Britain has no aviation grounds big enough to hold all this. Hence, it is necessary for the anti-Axis nations to establish as many air bases as possible in the Atlantic areas, including those in Ireland, Iceland, and Azores. At the same time, they must strengthen those existing ones in the east Mediterranean and west Africa in order to prevent the German air bases from spreading out to the Caucasus and Black Sea regions.

"As regards our air raid on Japan, it will be most difficult to undertake it at present. Considering the flying capacity of the planes as they are today, there is no oher long distance route suitable for this raid than the one via Alaska and the Aleutian Islands and at that any continuous attack on a big scale is practically impossible of execution. Hence, what makes us ponder is the advisability of establishing some powerful air bases in China. But the fact that the Burma Route is now closed to Chungking makes it problematical as to how many men and planes can be sent to Chungking across the Himalaya range.

"Here, I want to offer the following suggestion as an alternative. Until America is completely ready with her air and naval forces to start a regular offensive against Japan, it is, as a temporary measure, though extremely dangerous, to carry out surprise air attacks by resolutely mobilizing her aircraft carriers. At the same time, it is necessary to have the guerrilla warfare pushed on in China with the idea of utilizing it to the utmost in our air raids on Japan executed from those aircraft carriers.

(The correspondent's note—such an air raid on Japan as Baldwin suggests has long been within America's "formula" of offensive, even without needing his suggestion. Since this formula was made known about a year ago America has been desperately putting in her efforts for its realization but the pity is that her painstaking exertions in this respect seem rather very difficult of bearing fruits.)

(To Be Continued)

NORTH CHINA MAKES SPLENDID PROGRESS

Political Affairs Commission, Hsinminhui Maintain Peace, Order

Remarkable progress has been made by the North China Political Council and the Hsinminhui in their campaign to maintain peace and order and exterminate Chinese Communist leaders as well as to increase the production of important resources and stabilize the people's living, Peking observers declared in reviewing the achievement made by the two bodies during the past three years since the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, reports Central Press Service.

They declared that in the maintenance of peace and order, a campaign started soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia with much stress placed on the reorganization of the self-defense power in the area for wiping out Chinese Communists and other measures.

In addition to the movement for the maintenance of peace and order, the Political Council pursued a policy for the emancipation of East Asia, and to increase production and stabilize the livelihood of the masses for the successful consummation of the war.

Education and training in the Military Academy and in other institutes have been intensified, while close cooperation has been extended by the Chinese to the Japanese Army's operations against the Communists.

Good Progress Made

With regard to the Council's policy of wiping out Communist bandits, the observers declared that its political, economical, and cultural policies have been intensified in order to attain the ultimate object of infiltrating the Council's influences in such area. These activities, it was pointed out, have progressed with successful results.

Turning to the Hsinminhui, the observers stated that at the time of the return of the National Government to Nanking, it was just an organ designed for the pacification and enlightenment of the people.

Since the National Government returned to Nanking, the organization exerted its utmost efforts for the intensification of its political power as well as for the establishment of the structure to liquidate Communists in close cooperation with military quarters and the Political Council.

It was opined that the Hsinminhui succeeded in mobilizing the total power of the people for the establishment of a new China, as seen in the fact that its chapters number 13,500 with a total membership of 3,600,000.

Efforts have been made by the Political Council for increased production of such important resources as coal, iron, salt, raw cotton and foodstuffs with the result that since the outbreak of the current war the desired aim in increased production plans has been reached, it was pointed out.

In the protection against possible drought and flood, the Political Council appropriated an enormous sum of money for the construction of embankments for the New Yellow River and other levee works.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1943

New Developments in the Price Formation Policy

On December 11 of last year the Central Commission for the Formation of Prices of the Commerce and Industry Ministry passed a recommendation in regard to a price formation policy for the construction of Greater East Asia. The recommendation clarified the following lines of policy: (1) That a low price level should be maintained throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and that the same level should be continued through measures as uniform as possible for all the countries of the Sphere; (2) That a thorough-going rationalization of production should be carried out in regard to materials basic for production and daily necessaries and (3) That the prices of those materials whose prices cannot be prevented from rising should be adjusted by classifying them into producers' selling prices and consumers' prices in order to assure appropriate prices for producers while keeping consumers free from the effect of any rise in prices thus engendered. The last item pointed to dual prices involved in the price subsidy system already enforced by the Government as regards vital materials. In adopting the dual price system lay the positive proposal of the Central Commission.

In the 81st session of the Diet, too, it was proposed that the prices formed as a result of solely enforcing the subsidy system should be rectified so that the policy of giving utmost priority to production expansion, which constitutes the foundation of efforts to increase fighting power, should permeate all industrial and business activities. The Government reply was that the fundamental principle of wartime price policy lay in stimulating productivity expansion through price manipulation within limits compatible with the feeling of security among the people as to the stability of the price level. This could be assured by maintaining a low price policy under the dual price system while guaranteeing appropriate prices to producers in regard to specially-designated emergency materials. If prices were raised severally for some commodities, effects would be felt over a considerable range of commodities, a vicious spiral would be produced and direct influence would be cast on the general price level, whereas even if the price adjustment compensation disbursements should grow quite large, the effects on prices would only be indirect if measures to restrain purchasing power and other anti-inflationary steps were taken, although such disbursements may work toward a rise in prices to some extent. Such was the Government's argument in defense of the subsidy system.

The emergency price measures just adopted by the Cabinet clearly embody in concrete form the policy expounded by the Government in the Diet and the spirit of those measures may be regarded as being in harmony with the main tenets of the recommendation adopted by the Central Price Commission last December. The great aim of the price policy in a Grossraum economic structure such as we now enjoy is to liquidate the policy pursued up to the outbreak of the war of maintaining the prices at home approximately at the international price level, and to establish instead a uniform price system founded on the actual state of planned production, foreign trade, and consumption within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. At the same time, since under a system of wartime economy various conditions of production ceaselessly change, an all-out turn toward a new price structure is difficult. If the authorities should force the pace, economic stability would be impaired to no purpose.

Consequently, in order to establish a price policy in keeping with the current stage of the war, the present price level which constitutes the keynote of wartime economic management must remain unshaken to the end, but it has been found necessary to adopt effective measures calculated to increase productivity so far as regards specially-designated emergency or vital goods. The new measures consist chiefly of two aspects. In the first place, appropriate producers' prices are to be guaranteed to cover any rise in the cost of production for emergency materials and wartime daily necessaries whose production must be managed on a planned basis, but consumers' prices of the same materials are to be maintained, on the whole, at the current level so that the feeling of stability among the people may be sustained, the differences between the two sets of prices being adjusted by means of a price regulation compensation system. The Government, thus, has confirmed a dual system for price formation as a matter of principle, has remedied the shortcomings attending the operation of the existing subsidy system, and has put in order the new price regulation machinery. The new machinery is so constructed that vital materials may be purchased at appropriate producers' prices and be sold at consumers' prices based on the current price level, the differences being covered by the Government's price regulation subsidy fund. Thus appropriate prices are to be guaranteed to producers and at the same time the low price policy of the Government is, on the whole, to be maintained. In this lies the main point of the emergency price measures.

The second aspect of the new measures deserves some attention as embodying a new policy. To those producers who have succeeded in increasing the production of specially-designated articles, awards are to be granted to encourage and give incentive to further efforts. What the state most urgently needs are munitions and daily necessaries. Thus priorities have been provided by a series of wartime legislations to concentrate materials, funds and labor on the production of such goods. In order to encourage the increased production of such goods also from the price angle, what are called "efficiency profits" or "awarded profits" have been instituted whereby initiative and invention are to be encouraged on the part of industrial plants. Since the existing price system tends to narrow down the profit margin accruing from superior efficiency on account of the pool equalization price system and the like, it stands to reason that the State should suitably award those producers who have succeeded by dint of hard work, initiative or invention in increasing efficiency or reducing the cost of production, if they are to be stimulated to further efforts and set examples to others. Especially the new provision, that those who have secured the output of specially-designated vital materials in excess of the planned volume should be accorded a fixed rate of increased prices so that their zeal may be rewarded, is expected most signally to contribute to the strengthening of our fighting capacity.

In short, our structure of controlled economy has gradually undergone a change with the progress of the war and has assumed a markedly dynamic character. Since in the present phase of decisive war the key to victory is productive power, the Government is concentrating every ounce of energy on efforts toward that end. Thus the impediments to productivity expansion in the field of price policy are now on a fair way to be completely uprooted while at the same time the low price level is being maintained; and now a rational and powerful price structure has been built up and that the foundations have been laid for its potent working to increase production and stabilize national life. These achievements may be regarded as evidence that our nation's economic system designed for ultimate victory through an all-out strengthening of our productive power is now ready to swing into action.

A Year Ago Today

April 20, 1942

A group of Japanese Army planes flew over Panay Island and fiercely machine-gunned enemy forces retreating on the Panay plain.

* * *

Although three months have elapsed already since the establishment of the War Production Board, the policy of "public utility first" urged by Roosevelt has not been realized yet and some of the leading steel companies in the United States are in difficulties with the Government.

* * *

With the key oil fields upon which the Chungking regime had been depending now in the hands of the Japanese Forces which are rapidly expanding their spheres of operations, Chungking authorities are exceedingly worried over the difficulty in obtaining oil supplies from the outside.

* * *

Roosevelt, by an executive order, today granted the War Production Board as well as its related organs authority to requisition not only idle machines and machine equipment but also machinery and equipment now being employed by private enterprises.

* * *

Breaking a six-month political truce, Arthur W. Fadden, opposition leader and former Prime Minister of Australia, warned the Australian Government that the opposition would offer the maximum resistance to any policy of "irresponsible" socialization which the ministers might seek to introduce.

GROWING DISSENSION PREVAILS WITHIN ANTI-AXIS TRIUMVIRATE

In Anglo-American Eyes Soviet Union Is Considered Merely as 'Weapon of Attack' Against Germany

By KATSUJI INAHARA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Josef Stalin did not attend the Casablanca Conference held in the latter part of January, though both America and Britain—the former country especially—were so eager to bring him into the Conference that they even proposed to hold the Conference at Teheran instead of at Casablanca to facilitate his attendance. Josef Stalin declined this earnest Anglo-American invitation on the ground of the pressure of State business.

Josef Stalin was, no doubt, aware of the benefits accruing from his attendance at the Casablanca Conference. For instance, he presumably thought that his attendance would have the beneficial effect of expediting the creation of a second front by America and Britain, that it would enable him to put forth strongly his claim in favor of the establishment of the joint headquarters of the anti-Axis forces, and that it would enable him to do something to translate into actual deed the declaration he had previously made of supporting the de Gaullists in North African politics. These were all problems of importance for the Soviet Union, and so nobody would have thought it strange even if he forced his attendance on the Conference in order to press his views upon the Anglo-American participants. How was it, then, that, in spite of the earnest Anglo-American invitation, he desisted from attendance?

Various reasons may be given to account for his seemingly curious behavior, but the most cogent of all reasons was presumably his apprehension lest his attendance should eventuate in the Soviet Union's participation in the Anglo-American war against Japan. The great enthusiasm shown by Britain and America—especially the latter—in trying to bring him into the Conference was, no doubt, interpreted by Josef Stalin as due to their deep design to embroil the Soviet Union in the war against Japan, and, having no stomach for such a venture, he thought fit to decline their invitation. In other words, Josef Stalin carefully weighed the prospective advantages and disadvantages of his attendance and, concluding that disadvantages outweighed advantages, he decided to keep aloof.

Interests Not in Accord

The obvious inference to be drawn from this episode is that Anglo-American interests are not necessarily in accord with those of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is always very wide awake to her own interests. If she detects any possibility anywhere of incurring a loss, she will do everything possible to avert it. It is true that all countries are more or less similarly disposed, but no country is so keenly alive to the main chance as the Soviet Union.

It is, in a sense, quite natural that there should not be perfect accord between the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and America and Britain, on the other. Ideologically speaking, they are at direct variance. Racially, religiously and culturally also, they have little in common. If they are thrown together in the same camp now, it is simply because they happened to have a common enemy in Germany. The attitude adopted by Britain toward the Soviet Union in the past was anything but friendly or clear-cut, as can be gathered from the fact that the recognition given by the first MacDonald Cabinet to the Soviet Government was withdrawn by the Baldwin Cabinet and the second MacDonald Cabinet, which followed, recognized it again. This attitude of vacillation indicates that the British people, as a whole, have no confidence in the Soviet Union. As regards the United States, her sentiment toward the Soviet Union is reflected truthfully in the fact that she was the last country to recognize the Soviet Government. And it was for the purpose of exploiting the Soviet Union as a medium for restraining Japan that the Roosevelt Government finally recognized the Soviet Government. But for this necessity, the United States would as lief have continued to withhold recognition.

Germany's advance into the Soviet Union brought about a complete change in the international situation. Britain declared that she would regard any country hostile to Germany as her friend for whom she would render help. America who had broken off economic relations with the Soviet Union because of her resentment over the latter's invasion of Finland now made a volte face in her attitude and went the length of depicting the Soviet Union as a democratic country. The Soviet Union's coming into the war as the chief antagonist of Germany was a windfall for Britain and America who had been hard put to it under German pressure and they made up their minds to exploit the Soviet Union to the top of their bent. Such is the true character of the relationship existing between the Soviet Union and America and Britain

Becomes Self-Assertive

Inasmuch as their relationship is irrational and is based on quicksand, it is bound to suffer each time there occurs any change in the objective circumstances in the fact that the Soviet Union has apparently succeeded to a certain extent in her recent counter-offensive against Germany. Due to this change, the Soviet Union's attitude has become more self-assertive, with the result that her relationship with Britain and America has taken on new aspects. Under this altered state of affairs, it is considered possible that a new international situation will develop.

In the eyes of Britain and America, the utility of the Soviet Union consisted in her serviceability as a "weapon of attack" against Germany. They were glad of a respite from German pressure which they could enjoy while the Soviet Union was bearing the brunt of the German onslaught, and they intended to utilize the time thus gained for increasing the production of arms and other war materials. If the Soviet Union was vanquished in the meantime, they thought, it was her own look-out. In fact, nothing would be more welcome to them than to see both Germany and the Soviet Union fall in common ruin. It was for this reason that Britain and America have kept on turning a deaf ear to Josef Stalin's importunate request for the formation of a second front. The Anglo-American point of view broadcast by their propagandists that a second front should be formed, not at the instance of the Soviet Union, but solely in consideration of Anglo-American conveniences throws clear light on the true character of the relationship between the Soviet Union and her self-seeking partners. Josef Stalin is not the man to suffer his country to be led by the nose by her pseudo-allies. Hence his refusal to attend the Casablanca Conference.

The Soviet Union has a formidable enemy in Germany and she certainly deems it a poor policy to make another formidable enemy of Japan to humor Britain and America. Britain and America may complain that the Soviet Union is guilty of inconsistency in continuing to be friendly with Japan whom her allies are fighting, but Josef Stalin is not inclined to lend an ear to the Anglo-American contention of this kind which is manifestly put forward with an ulterior object in view.

Shows Latent Strength

Instead of being defeated completely by Germany, as Britain and America originally thought it likely, the Soviet Union has given evidence of her great latent strength, her counter-offensive meeting with a measure of success. One might think that the success of the Soviet forces would be hailed very enthusiastically by Britain and America who are allied with the Soviet Union, but as a matter of fact, it has evoked a feeling of disappointment from them. They do not, of course, welcome the success of the German forces, but at the same time they do not regard the success of the Soviet forces very favorably. At a pinch, they may come to terms and live in amity with Germany, but on no inducement will they consent to fraternize with the Soviet Union. Such is the curious state of mentality they are in. Such being their attitude toward the Soviet Union, they could not but feel uneasy at the news of the favorable progress of the counter-offensive of the Soviet Union, with whom they are aligned for the express purpose of exploiting her in their German war, or to be more exact, in order to weaken that country. It was by no means from sincere motives of befriending or strengthening her that they made her their ally.

Britain and America are intensely apprehensive of the bolshevization of Europe. It is inconsistent for them to make common cause with the Soviet Union despite their dread of boshevization by that country, but as mentioned already, it is merely as a temporary expedient that they have the Soviet Union on their side. On the other hand, their dread of bolshevization is a sentiment which is deeply rooted in their minds. The news of Soviet successes, therefore, deepens their sense of dread of bolshevization and Russophobia becomes prevalent among their peoples.

Viewed ideologically, the current war is a conflict among totalitarianism, Bolshevism and the so-called democracy. Democracy is deadset against both totalitarianism and Bolshevism, but for the sake of expediency it thought fit to align itself with Bolshevism with a view to striking a death blow at totalitarianism. Before any headway has been made toward eliminating totalitarianism, however, Bolshevism began to show signs of overwhelming democracy, with which it is allied temporarily. This turn of events has thrown Britain and America into consternation. The report to the effect that Britain and America intend to draw a clear line of demarcation between the Soviet and Anglo-American spheres of influence in postwar Europe seems to throw a side-light on the uneasy Anglo-American frame of mind.

Not only from the ideological point of view but from the standpoint of actual politics, the Soviet Union has claims irreconcilable with those of Britain and America. Their claims are based on the improbable hypothesis of victory, but as they are all cocksure of final victory, they are at once earnest and quarrelsome in the discussion of postwar programs.

Interests Conflict

A conflict of their interests is seen in the Baltic, to begin with. General Wladislaw Sikorsky, Premier of the refugee Polish Government, visited America in the latter part of January for the purpose of conferring with the Washington authorities regarding postwar Polish territory. According to his plan, the territory of reborn Poland is to include, besides the Polish territory before the present war, East Prussia, North Silesia and Lithuania as well as the small countries from the Baltic to the Black Sea. This is a very ambitious plan, which is virtually an attempt to revive the ancient Kingdom of Poland, but at any rate such is the reported substance of the plan of the Premier of the refugee Polish Government. This plan contains points which the Soviet Union cannot afford to pass over in silence. That is, she cannot agree to the merger of Lithuania in Poland and the formation of a federation of small States from the Baltic to the Black Sea. From the Soviet Union's point of view, this is an attempt to put up a big barrier against her and deny her an exit. Consequently, the Pravda, in its issue of February 8, declared, in repudiation of the Sikorsky plan, that the Soviet Union has the intention of annexing the Baltic coastal districts and Bessarabia. Poland has at her back Britain and America, who, for reasons already mentioned, are eager to see the Soviet Union weakened, instead of being strengthened. The territorial controversy arising prematurely between Poland and the Soviet Union means a conflict of interests between the Soviet Union and Britain and America.

In the Balkans also, the interests of the Soviet Union and those of Britain and America are found to be in conflict. Needless to say, the Soviet Union is a staunch advocate of the Greater Russia principle, and the sphere of the so-called Greater Russia includes Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia and even the Dardanelles Strait. It was because the Soviet Union brought forward claims regarding Bulgaria, Jugoslavia and Dardanelles Strait that Germany decided on her plan of advance into the Soviet Union, and there is no doubt that the Soviet Union is firmly set on the execution of her policy of southward advance along the lines of the Greater Russia principle.

Competition Arises

As for Britain and America, they do not at all relish the prospect of the territorial expansion of the Soviet Union in pursuit of such a principle. The Dardanelles Strait forms the bone of contention, and Bulgaria and Jugoslavia form its important hinterland. It is on record that at the conclusion of the former World War, there arose a keen competition among Britain, America and France for mastery over the Dardanelles. Setting apart the problem as to which of them would finally gain command over the Strait, neither Britain nor America is inclined to allow the Soviet Union to establish sway over it. For this reason, they are bent on checking the advance of that country into the Balkans. It seems that there is much truth in the report that the Adana Conference, held toward the end of January, was meant more for checking the advance of the Soviet Union into Turkey than against Germany.

Still another area where Soviet and Anglo-American interests are expected to clash is West Asia. Quite recently, a pro-Soviet Cabinet was formed in Iran, where there has been a keen rivalry for dominance between the Soviet Union and Britain since the invasion of that country by their forces in the summer of last year—a rivalry in which America joined recently. The recent formation of a pro-Soviet Cabinet in Iran spells the Soviet Union's triumph over Britain and America. West Asia is all important for Britain. Not only does her route to India lie through it but it constitutes her vast treasure-house for oil. The loss of her control over this territory would prove a crippling blow to the British Empire. So far as America is concerned, it was over oil in Iraq that there arose a vehement dispute between Britain

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JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Shinto Triad

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part X

The first needful thing to do after the Restoration was to turn the allegiance of the masses from the old regime to the new. A new idol had been built, and one had to fill it with a soul. The people of Japan had lived for 265 years under the wings of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and the system of military feudalism had dated from the time of Yoritomo 675 years before. Now the feudalism was at an end and the Shogunate had "resigned," and the Meiji Government under the direct sovereign control of the Emperor had been inaugurated. You could imagine the tremendous magnitude of the task now confronting the statesmen of Satsuma and Choshu who had supplanted the fossilized Bureaucrats of Yedo.

To give new direction to the thoughts of the people, to lead them in the proper channel in consonance with the spirit and ideal of the new political order, what should they do, or what religion or philosophy could they draw upon as their spiritual ally? As they had cast out and frowned upon Buddhism, their best and only helpmate was Shintoism. There was no other. Besides, so many patriotic Shintoists had rendered such invaluable services in awakening the loyal and nationalistic sentiments that had confounded the old ideas and brought about the Restoration.

'Shingi-kan'

This tallied exactly with the Government's policy of conducting the new regime on the divine principles laid by the Jimmu Tenno, the first Emperor of Japan, that is, reign of righteous benevolence based on the ways of the gods. Therefore Shinto was declared the state religion par excellence, and it was decreed and universally proclaimed that Shinto should henceforth constitute a new spring of national life, moral and political, in which all should believe from highest to lowest and to which all should look up as the sole guide of conduct in the new era. The paramount emphasis they placed on Shinto may be seen in this amazing fact; the administrative machinery of the country was divided into the two broad parts of "Shingi-kan" (Shinto i.e. divine affairs office) and "Dajo-kan" (temporal affairs office), the former enjoying precedence over the latter. This arrangement, however, could not of course be long sustained: Shingi-kan had to be reduced before long to the status of a Ministry, then to a Bureau, then to a section of a Bureau, so on down till it was relegated to a corner of a Home or Education Ministry.

Buddhism Broiled

On the other hand, the disabilities heaped upon Buddhism were well-nigh crushing. The most smarting blow was to deprive it of its monopolistic privilege of conducting the funerals and give it to Shinto. From all the Buddhist temples wherein Shinto deities had been enshrined, everything at all savoring of Buddhism was eliminated: temple bells and pagodas down to lanterns and beads were cast out, while the priests, unless they were willing to doff the canonicals and put on the Shintoist robe and learn to chant the norito and clap their hands, were told to clear out bag and baggage. In the Zojo-ji temple at Shiba, the priests for a time had impersonated the Shinto functionary, worshipping before the Mirror and Gohei.

In a sense it was the reversion of the religious order with a vengeance. Time was in old Japan when Shinto deities were politely treated as avatars of Buddhist saints, in reality no better than Buddha's "servants," just as "Pagan gods" still are in Christianity, Abraham, Moses, Buddha, Plato and Confucius being only given "special position" in the Kingdom of God in the scheme of Christian eschatology. The Meiji rulers had turned the tables, so that the "servants" had become masters, and the masters servants in a single day. Even the great Daibutsu of Nara and Kamakura, it may be recalled, had made a very narrow escape from being sold to a tinker. Anyone visiting Uyeno Park in these days of balmy spring cannot fail to view with rapturous wonder the five-storied pagoda of Toshogu temple towering over an enchanting grove of cherry blossoms, but few will wonder at the "incongruity" of this exquisite Buddhist edifice standing in the ground of a Shinto shrine which is entered through the imposing stone torii, the indispensable gateway to every Shinto shrine! Here is a conspicuous example of a bit of Buddhism being tolerated on Shinto precincts.

Buddhist Come-Back

As the years passed the impracticability of the new program became apparent. It was obviously impossible to eradicate by a single stroke of the brush the moral and ethical influence of a religion which had swayed the minds of the whole people for over ten centuries, or to work up into the driving force of a universal religion a cult which had lain half asleep for as many centuries. It had to be reformed, and the sooner the better. Shintoists alone found it too big a job to "lead the thoughts of the nation in the right way" (shiso zendo); they had not been used to such an educative or proselytizing work, but it was the kind of work in which Buddhists had had centuries of experience. Therefore it was now decreed that all religionists and teachers of whatever school and denomination should loyally combine in bearing the spiritual burden of the empire, and endeavor to build a new philosophy worthy of the enlightened era. It was necessary then that a Government organization bearing a Shintoistic name as if it were the only institution exclusively devoted to spiritual affairs of the country, should be changed to one of a more generic character, applicable to other cults and religions, and in view of the element of popular education included in the reformed program, the Government department in charge of religious matters was henceforth called by a name which had half secular and half sacerdotal implications.

Strange Petition

The most disturbing factor in the spiritual affairs of the nation, however, was the introduction of foreign religion. It changed the whole complexion of the program. What with the Westernization policy and the liberal religious principles now adopted by the Meiji Government and the promulgation of the Constitution in which "freedom of faith" was guaranteed, the nation became, to use the phrase which at one time gained universal currency, "an exhibition of religions," meaning that all conceivable varieties of religious cults had congregated in Japan. Under such circumstances Shinto was not slow to find itself in a very queer situation. If it was a religion, treated on the same footing as other religions, people could refuse to believe in it by virtue of their "freedom of faith," while others, professing Buddhism or Christianity, might refuse to perform their time-honored duties toward Shinto deities, according to their religious "consciences."

It would have been a serious spiritual calamity to Japan if Japanese subjects were given the option in the matter of Shinto worship, for Shintoism, as already said, was in a sense "the Japanese way of thinking," implying such traditional virtues as loyalty, veneration of ancestors, filial piety, sacredness of family ties, patriotism and willingness to perish in the country's cause. Every country worthy of the name has a certain unwritten national code, sprung from the very genius of that country's soil and history, which every man born in it is bound to observe, irrespective of his religion or philosophy; for him to ignore it is inconceivable, or simply "not done." For if, under the excuse of believing a religion of their choice, under the sanction of the Constitution, the subjects of Japan were allowed to trample underfoot this unwritten national code, it would then mean "good-bye" to the Japanese Empire.

It was no matter for wonder therefore that before the Meiji was hardly 20 years old the Government was bombarded with petitions, coming mainly from ardent Shintoists themselves, praying that Shinto should be recognized NOT as a religion—or as something above it, outside of it, totally different from it.

Trinity of Shinto

There it is. Circumstances have altered the case. Shinto is at once a Shukyo and it is not. We perfectly understand, not indeed as a paradox, but as a simple moral and spiritual truth, as solemn and unmistakable as the dual principles of any Deity or religion found in any community of human beings on earth.

Hence the subdivision of Shinto under three catagories. First, Jinja Shinto (Shrine Shinto), as an object of universal veneration, regardless of all creeds, for the deities enshrined are the Imperial ancestors, great historical characters and the heroic soldiers who have died in the country's cause, who have earned their place in the pantheon of nation as benefactors of Dai Nippon. Secondly, Shuha Shinto (denominational Shinto) of which there are several sects, that is, Shinto religion, which people are free to believe or not as in the case of any other religion. Shinto has its sacred book—Kojiki, Nihongi and other writings embodying the thoughts and spirit of the Imperial ancestors—and it has characteristic rituals and manners of worship, and also places of assemblage, so that Shinto believers may go to church, read their Bible, and have their births, marriages and funerals solemnized by Shinto rites, and declare to themselves and to others that they are Shinto believers, as any other religious followers may. Thirdly, Shiso Shinto (philosophical Shinto) that is, Shinto system of moral and ethical teaching, or Shintoism, if you like, which may be freely studied, discussed and criticized.

When therefore the term Shinto is mentioned, it is necessary for the sake of clear thinking, to pause and

(Continued on Page 3)